Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

PRESIDENT HAYES has accepted an invitation to be present at Gettysburg on Decoration Day.

THE Democratic caucus, at Washington, has appointed an advisory committee. That's sensible.

JIMMY BLAINE, of Maine, gave Senator Beck a tongue lashing in the Senate last Wednesday for making a free trade speech.

J. BLAKE WALTERS, of Clearfield, Col. Noyes' chief clerk, can't do much "log rolling" in his new position, but—

"A UNITED Republican party has always been victorious."—*N. Y. Tribune.* Now let the *Tribune* cease its periodical switchings off.

THE Altoona *Globe* says Billy Armstrong belongs to a political trinity, with Don Cameron and the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* as the balance.

THE Republican county committee, of Clinton, have endorsed John M. Adams, of Clearfield, as Senatorial delegate to the next State convention.

THERE's more trouble on the Mexican border. If Uncle Sam would give them greasers a sound threshing there wouldn't be so much "onpleasantness" down that way.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* says the Southern Democracy is divided. The only thing in which the Democratic party of the South stuck together was the rebellion, and then it was only by the aid of their Northern allies.

THE Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania, Wallace and Randall, are engaged in a family quarrel as to who shall be the nominee for Governor. It's of little consequence who receives the nomination, as we are going to sweep the State by 50,000 majority.

THE New York *Sun* is bravely sustaining its rebelistic reputation by endeavoring to oust President Hayes. If the editor of that paper wants to shoulder a musket and meander over the sunny South with one hundred pounds of baggage on his back he should accomplish his purpose.

THE regular army should be reduced to ten thousand men.—*N. Y. Sun.* Yes, hurry up and reduce the army. If Sammy Tilden is to be elected you don't want many union soldiers around. It wouldn't be healthy for the conspirator and his comrades in deviltry.

HON. A. J. QUIGLEY, of Clinton, announces himself as a candidate for re-election to the Legislature. Mr. Quigley is the most active member Clinton county has had in that body for a long time, but he can't go back next time. Ex-Prothonotary Brown's turn comes next, according to ring dictations.

THE *Watchman* growls because Councilman Shortlidge discharges his duty in behalf of the people, and charges him with keeping the editors of that sheet in hot water, for which he is to be congratulated. We don't know anybody that needs boiling down so badly as the *Watchman* editors, if it should take water as hot as —— to do it.

THE death of John Morrissey, at Saratoga, last Wednesday, removes from public affairs a man whose character was one of the most degraded and unenviable. In his career he was a professional prize fighter, gambler and politician. At the time of his death he was a State Senator from New York city. The country can well afford to lose such a man.

Our Candidate for Governor.

The time draws near for the assembling of the Republican State Convention for the selection of standard bearers for the coming fall campaign. The State committee have, in their wisdom—to which we submit—fixed upon an early day for this purpose. Certainly if the proper men are chosen as candidates, they cannot be too soon in the field. If the convention should make any serious mistake, in this regard, we shall be likely to wish that its action had been longer deferred. For good and efficient men will grow in favor with the people the better they are known and the more their merits are canvassed, while for candidates whose record will not bear so close a scrutiny the sooner the day of election is to follow that of their announcement, the better for their prospects.

We have presented the name of a candidate who is of the former sort. If General Beaver is selected by the convention for the chief place on the ticket, we shall consider it a fortunate circumstance that he is to be put into the field thus early, for we know that his popularity will increase and his character and abilities appear more and more brilliant the longer and the closer his record is scrutinized and the better he is known. If there were more time previous to the assembling of the convention, he would gain in strength with that body, for the same reason that he will do so, if nominated, throughout the Commonwealth. Yet, notwithstanding the short time since his name was formally announced in connection with the gubernatorial nomination, we have the strongest hope that it will be placed at the head of our ticket. We have assurances from almost all sections of the State that the name of General Beaver is becoming more and more prominent in this connection; that wherever mentioned it grows in favor with the people; in short, that his chances are increasing every day. We repeat that, for this reason, we might wish the time for holding the convention had been longer postponed; but, on the other hand, if the delegates have the wisdom to nominate him, the sooner it is accomplished the better, that he may be the more thoroughly known by the people at large.

We believe, from what we learn of his popularity and the estimation in which he is held in all portions of the State, that he will be nominated, and if so, we can promise the Republican party such a victory as we have not seen for several terms. Several other gentlemen have been longer before the public, as candidates for the gubernatoral nomination; some of them are still more talked about by the press, but all the while the proposal to select General Beaver has been steadily, and sometimes almost imperceptibly, making way, until recently even his most sanguine friends have been astonished, and those of other candidates dismayed, at the evidences of his strength.

For himself, the General has done nothing, neither has he encouraged his friends to make efforts in his behalf, though many of them would gladly do so. He has made no attempt, directly or indirectly, to have delegates pledged to his support by county conventions. Such efforts have been made in the case of other candidates, and is a practice to be deprecated, as it brings into the convention delegates who are bound to vote for persons whom they may not, when they survey the field, find to be the best men—nor would their constituents—though at the time they were named, they may have seemed the best whose names had yet been presented. For this reason again we regret that Gen. Beaver's name had not been earlier presented, and more effort made to place him before the people, as in that case we should have had no doubt of his selection. As it is, we are very hopeful, and see reasons every day to become more confident. If the delegates act according to their own best perception and judgment, and without dictation from persons or cliques, they will certainly choose Gen. Beaver as the best man who will be presented for the nomination for Governor.

As to the balance of the ticket, there seems to be little controversy, and we shall be content with the nomination of any of the gentlemen whose names have been prominently presented for the several offices. The first place is the all-important one, and if the name of our candidate is there inscribed, we shall be confident of a brilliant victory, and can assure the people one of the best administrations ever known in the history of this commonwealth.

Post-Office Savings Banks.

Last week we pointed out some of the evils of the fire and life insurance business as at present conducted; the subject of savings institutions is another of great importance to the people, which needs careful attention and revision. There are many laboring persons who can and would make an effort to save a portion of their hard earnings were they more certain than they now can be that the amount so invested would be returned to them. It is true any one can keep his money if he will; but that is not always safe, and it is difficult. It is also true that he can invest it in property, of more or less value; but he needs often to get together such a sum, before commencing such an enterprise, as it will take him some time to accumulate. What the people imperatively need is a safe means of investing their small savings, such as they may be able to lay up for a rainy day, or future business, and be perfectly sure of receiving their money again when they want it.

The English have adopted a system of government savings banks for persons of small means which would be well worthy of imitation in this country. It makes certain post-offices places of deposit for such savings, which, however, cannot in any instance exceed the amount of about $150 for each person per annum. This system was adopted in 1863, and has been steadily growing in favor with the English common people ever since, until now it is said that the entire amount accumulated in the hands of the department from this source is something enormous. Each depositor receives a certificate or evidence of indebtedness, showing the amount of his deposit, which he can procure at any time by giving a preliminary notice of a designated number of days, from any office of deposit in the kingdom.

This is an excellent plan, and one which we would like to see adopted in this country. The amount which each individual is permittee to deposit is too small, and we see no reason why it should not be very considerably increased. Our government has taken upon itself the task of furnishing the circulating medium for the people, and also through post-office orders has adopted a system to facilitate exchanges between different persons and places; now let it take another step as the people's banker, and receive their savings. In England the rate of interest paid is only two and a half per cent.; our government could afford to pay something more, and still gain largely by the transaction, while greatly benefitting the people individually.

The aggregate of deposits in British savings banks in 1876 was nearly $135,000,000, the number of depositors being 1,702,374, or nearly $80 to each person. Yet the entire amount of deposits in the whole country in such institutions was about $351,000,000, or an average of $12 per head for the whole population. In the United States the estimate for the present year is $1,000,000,000. In twelve States the amount is $893,000,000, or $25 per head of the population. The amount of interest and dividends paid by the banks would be $45,000,000. In New York alone it is $16,000,000.

We all know that savings institutions are not always wisely or even in all cases honestly managed, and that frequent failures occur which result in disaster and distress to hundreds and thousands of families, many of them among the poorer and generally of the laboring classes. This will continue to be the result, notwithstanding all the protecting laws that can be passed, or the caution that individuals can use, so long as cupidity is a characteristic of human nature, and while such institutions are managed by individuals or corporations. No depositor can be absolutely sure that his hard earnings will be returned to him if he puts them in a savings bank. Although many of these institutions are well managed, and most of them, we believe, honestly, still there are all the innumerable chances of failure in crises or panics like that of a few years since, when so many monied establishments and men became bankrupt, and from the effects of which the country is still suffering. Several plans have been proposed in Congress for the establishment in this country of postal savings banks, but they have met with powerful opposition from monied corporations and speculators. The present Secretary of the Treasury, in his report for December, 1877, recommended their establishment, but in a modified form, making money order offices places of deposit.

We see no difficulty in the way of such a government savings institution, through the medium of the post-office department, and hope that our Congress will give it early attention. It would be of incalculable benefit not only to the masses of the people, but the government itself. We believe that it would, under proper management, be a source of profit to the government, and would help largely to pay our national debt. It is to the great body of the people, after all, and not to capitalists, that our rulers must look for relief. A paternal government, which not only furnishes the people with a proper circulating medium, but takes care of their money for them, will find such a course a reciprocal blessing.

Noyes' Appointments.

State Treasurer Noyes has announced the following appointments: Chief Clerk, J. Blake Walters, Clearfield; Clerks, J. W. Bayard, Greene: Robert Fleming, Clinton, and Joseph Egan, of Pittsburgh. The positions of Messenger and Watchman remain to be filled.

There is trouble already in the Democratic household in regard to the appointment of Bayard, whose reputation for honesty, it seems, will not bear close scrutiny. The Clearfield *Republican*, organ of the Clearfield Democracy, is the first to file objections and protests "in earnest" against the action of "square timber" in inviting into his counsels such a man. In last Wednesday's issue it declares openly and above board that "Bayard is now under a cloud because of official crookedness. This is an act on the part of our mutual 'square timber' friend that we cannot sanction. There are thousands of Democrats in the State just as competent and far more deserving. Then why stow away this 'pock-marked' innocent, who has just been dismissed from another Department." The appointment of Bayard is an early departure by Col. Noyes from his promise of "reform," and is more forcible from the fact that his policy is attacked by an organ the political complexion of which is similar to that of the Treasurer himself. However, the boys should not pitch into "old honesty" before he gets fairly warmed in his new chair.

THE most important question in diplomatic circles just now is, Has Secretary Evarts been bamboozled by Senor Vallarte in the recognition of Diaz as President of Mexico—a country that has a revolution every morning before breakfast.

The American Commune.

The existence of such an organization in this country is no longer a matter of doubt. In Chicago a large number of operatives have secretly armed themselves, and are said to have drilled in military tactics. In the event of a general strike, it is probable they will join in the *melee*, and attempt, by forcible means, to resist the strong arm of the law in preserving order. The strike is looked for some time this month, and should it occur, many think there is no hope of a peaceable one. The headquarters of the commune are in New York city, and the organization is said to be 280,000 strong, and steadily increasing. The peaceful people of Chicago are of the opinion that they should be prepared for any such demonstration, and have taken definite action in that direction. The Board of Trade has subscribed $3,500 for the better arming and equipment of the police. The packers, the commission men, the elevator men are putting down their money handsomely. The Governor of Illinois has placed himself in communication with the civil and military officers of Chicago. The militia regiments have been supplied with ammunition.

In Cincinnati the organization has 3,000 members enrolled, and many are already organized into military companies. Secret meetings are being held, and arms issued as rapidly as possible. One company has breech-loading guns and uniforms. Another company is drilling in the hall where two hundred Enfield rifles are stored and it is supposed that they intend to use them. Another company drills in another hall and are said to be closely connected with the Chicago organization. Many thousand stands of arms are in the city, which it is supposed are to be remodelled and made breech loading. They have made several ineffectual attempts to get possession of the gatling gun which was furnished for the police last summer. The police are stirring themselves in the matter and are drilling with the gatling gun. The military are fully cognizant of the state of affairs and state they are prepared for the outbreak which they fully expect will come.

CONGRESS should not adjourn until it has reduced the force of our overgrown, useless and expensive military establishment to ten thousand men.—*N. Y. Sun.* Such talk as the above is all that can be expected from an organ that is endeavoring to oust President Hayes. Then, we have nearly three hundred thousand armed communists in the country; but they are a harmless set, as was plainly indicated by their reign of terror in France a few years ago.

DURING the three months ending with March there was a marked decrease in the export of cotton from the United States to England. This was offset, however, by our grain shipments to Great Britain for the first quarter of 1877, which aggregated five million hundred weights, valued $15,000,000. During the same period our exports of flour increased $8,000,000, and our exports of corn $4,000,000.

THE Philadelphia *Times* is of the opinion that the Florida confessions are true. Aleck is so constituted and controlled that one day he believes one thing and the next day says it's a lie. Wonder if he believes the record he made in the State Senate. It's quite likely those "fond recollections" have passed from his memory.

A dispatch from Buffalo on Monday says rumors are rife of a raid into Canada in case of war between England and Russia. Three companies of Irishmen are now armed in Buffalo, and 1,000 men of the same nationality can be called into active service within twenty-four hours. England will soon have a full hand.

THE National State Convention is in session in Philadelphia to-day.

Exchange Jottings.

Last week's *Watchman* was not so *Furey*-ous on matters generally, but expatiated rather *Meek*-ly.

A rumor prevailed in Altoona, a few days since, that the editor of the *Globe* had exploded. It was a barrel of soft soap instead of the editor.

Mr. Kurtz, of the Centre Hall *Reporter*, dropped into our holy of holies last Tuesday. He was as *Kurt*-eous as ever.

"If you 'would not live always,' shed your flannel underwear now," is the advice of the Holidaysburg *Standard*. The cause of Traugh's longevity is that he never had any to shed.

Col. Seeley, of Jersey Shore, was recently presented with a pocket-book, which looks more like the return of prosperity to the *Herald* than anything that has yet turned up.

The Huntingdon *Globe* announces that "the crop prospects were never better." Especially are they so in this community for—delinquent newspaper subscribers and potato bugs.

The Norristown *Herald* man says he has $2,500 to loan on first mortage. We'll bet the price of a Congressional investigation that he didn't make it printing a country newspaper.

The Detroit *Free Press* office was destroyed by fire last Monday. The proprietors were given a *free press* the next morning, however, as the neighboring printers run off their edition free of charge.

The Holidaysburg *Standard* man has put his pants up for sale. Hear him: "We are selling a good pair of working pants, lined throughout, for seventy-five cents, at the Young America, Altoona."

A letter published in a recent number of the *Press*, from a Lock Haven correspondent on the "Rural Ring," has attracted considerable attention among the Democratic Moguls of this district.

The Muncy *Luminary* last week devoted over two columns to the report of a golden wedding. As is usually the case, we suppose the *Luminary* publisher realized very little out of the affair.

The Lancaster papers announced last week that a sea-lion had been seen in the Susquehanna at Columbia. We can *see* more *lyin'* in this statement than anything that has come under our observation for some time.

Morlock, of the Clinton *Republican*, was married last fall, and after one season of city farming, exclaims: "Gardening is now in full blast, and the back of the amateur bendeth beneath the stern decree of nature."

The Worcester *Press* sank $100,000 in its brief career, and yet there are plenty of men who think they can only be happy by becoming editors. We cordially welcome all recruits to our ranks who can live on glory alone.

The Lock Haven *Daily Journal* says: "A needle cushion that had been in use in O. B. Smith's family for four or five years was opened on Saturday, and found to contain 185 good needles." It is *needles*-s to say that was a big find.

Henry Ward Beecher says newspapers are "buzzards," and the Cincinnati *Times* rises up and asks the clergyman this ugly question: "Were you aware, Mr. Beecher, that buzzards are wont to gather over carcasses, rotten and loathsome?"

The Springfield *Republican* says Norwich has about one hundred divorced couples, two-thirds of which are under thirty years of age. About the only act of a religious character that the members of that crowd done was to help support the preacher.

"We have heard that the day express will be put on the 13th of May."—St. Mary's *Gazette*. The 13th being a very uneven day of the month, it's a question whether the express can stand very long without being thrown off.

A Boston clergyman having entered the field with a lecture entitled "The Trials of Wealth," the *Hawkeye* man states that he has been compelled, by another engagement, to decline a pressing invitation from the lecturer to accompany him as the "horrible example." We are always open for an engagement of this character.

Poetry.

LOVE UNSUNG.

Glide on, sweet purling stream,
And mingle with the sea;
Adown each glen by water gleam,
In merry dance and free,
Sing on, sweet bird; the blue expanse
Of heaven's vault is thine;
O lap thy soul into a trance,
Pour forth thy song divine;
But I must not give forth my strain;
I love a maid, but love in vain.

The blithesome bird that haunts the vale
Will bear but half her grief;
She floats her sorrow on the gale,
And gives her soul relief;
The meanest flowret on the field
Basks in the noonday sun;
And every creature hath a rest,
When daily toil is done;
I to myself make bootless moan,
And bear my burden all alone.

A grief that links two hearts in bliss,
Is but a hidden treasure;
What's but a thorn when singly borne,
When shared becomes a pleasure;
The finer feelings of the soul
Are known by mutual union;
Each spirit hath its counterpart,
With whom to hold communion;
But she is gone, and leaves with me
The rest of the unsleeping sea.

WE LAY US DOWN TO SLEEP.

LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

We lay us down to sleep,
And leave to God the rest,
Whether to wake and weep,
Or wake no more be best.

Why vex our souls with care?
The grave is cool and low—
Have we found life so fair
That we should dread to go?

We've kissed love's sweet, red lips,
And left them sweet and red;
The rose the wild bee sips
Blooms on when he is dead.

No task have we begun
But other hands can take;
No work beneath the sun
For which we need to wake.

Then hold us fast, sweet Death,
If so it seemeth best
To Him who gave us breath
That we should go to rest.

We lay us down to sleep,
Our weary eyes we close
Whether to wake and weep
Or wake no more, He knows.

Our Story Teller.

The Angel's Diary.

"Why don't you keep a diary, Nell? Come, satisfy my curiosity forthwith. Please tell me."

"A diary? Why, aunty! you don't pretend to say you think that I, who am a mere butterfly, as they call me, flitting over fields of pleasure—a humming bird, dipping by beak into honied flowers—anything, in short, but a worker, could step demurely into the line where duty calls, and recount each day a list of my shortcomings? No, aunty, it is too much to expect of me, when I dance until daylight, and then tell mamma I was home early and go all day smiling with a headache for my disobedience—who can never get further into literary matters than the pages of the last new novel. Besides, I always associate diary entries with climbing up rickety staircases, creaky at every step, and laying before some emaciated individual sundry pieces of delicacies accompanied with pious words. Those who keep diaries wear smooth hair and plain garments—I could never do that—and, solemn-eyed, sit close to the minister on Sundays, pronouncing audibly the amens."

"Then, Nellie, you mean to imply that diaries are necessarily religious?"

"Oh, no, aunty! there are no doubt others among them—school diaries, for instance. I used to keep one which read as follows: Rose in the morning, ate my breakfast, went to school, missed my lessons, etc. But it taught me to be deceitful, for I never wrote about the little love letters Charlie Fanshaw threw across the desk to me, nor the big apple George Goodrich gave me as he drew me home on his sled."

"Well, Nellie, suppose I tell you of a young and thoughtless girl like yourself who once kept a diary."

"Do, aunty; for otherwise I should have the blues with this rain pouring down. How glad I am that you were prevented from returning home to-day, for, truly, I feel just like a little child waiting to hear a story."

So aunty drew her easy chair a little nearer the bright coal fire in the open grate and Nell occupied an ottoman beside her.

"Well, then, there was once a young girl who deemed herself quite a young lady although only sixteen. Fannie's mother would fain have kept her a pet and baby a little longer, but, no, Fannie was an only child, had possessed unusual advantages, and now at this early age childhood and school-days were left far behind. She was of a very lively, happy disposition, always stirring up some new frolic and fun wherever she went. If time hung heavily upon her hands she would resort to her pen and ink, of which she was very fond.

"A lovely summer day had passed away to the sweet music of the birds, chanting their vesper hymns, and the low warbling of the brook, the flowers upon whose banks were nodding peacefully to their reflections on the silver surface. Their cups were filled to overflowing with the gentle dew from heaven, and their hearts were at rest. Twilight was deepening. The moon had arisen and shone down with a calm radiance through the boughs of the great elms which surrounded the old homestead. On the grassy lawn could be seen the tall figure of a man pacing slowly and sadly up and down. He had just parted from Fannie forever. It is a sad thing when death separates two loving hearts, but not nearly so sad as is the necessary stern, unflinching parting that is self-imposed.

"Fannie at eighteen was a beautiful but self-willed woman, vain in her power, and living on the adoration which was showered upon her, accepting it as her right. It was not surprising, then, that when the gifted minister of the parish sued for her hand she had calmly but firmly refused him and carelessly passed it by, apparently as only another victory gained.

"And he—? God be merciful to all who shut out from their lives all the warmth and sunshine, the beauty and the poetry of living, and with firm tread walk down into the dark valley alone with no human love to lean upon.

"He had come a stranger into the little village. A new minister, which implies a variety of embarrassing and trying situations, but strong in his resolves to do his Minister's work wherever it might lay. And Fannie had beheld his dignified reserve, his noble high-mindedness, his unselfish devotion to his cause, and with a zeal for which she herself could not account, had laid siege to conquer his heart. A heartless, silly, unprincipled coquette you will say. Perhaps not altogether. Her life so far had been given up to an idle seeking of praise and pleasure, but the fascination of her presence, her winning smile, her light-heartedness, her knowledge of books, her warm sympathies in some things which interested him most he had found companionship; and she, in turn, had paved the way into this grave man's heart and quietly entered.

"And now, on this summer night of which we have written, when the day had been sung asleep by the water and the birds, he had offered her his love and she had rejected it. He had laid his whole life at her feet, to his honest and sincere grief, to find his gift unvalued.

"'Can it be, dear Fannie,' he had said, holding the trembling hand in his, 'that you have purposely deceived me?'

"'No, Mr. Renwick,' and then she felt the hot blood rushing up into her face. He was waiting for her answer, his searching eyes fastened on her face. 'Do not think me heartless,' she continued; 'indeed, indeed, I am too young, and my present life too sweet, to think of throwing around it the sombre shadow of matrimony."

"She looked up and laughed then, but the flush had not died out of her cheek, nor the hand he held grown steadier.

"'But your love, Fannie—what of that?'

"She bit her lip, and then she answered—

"'Ah, yes; but I do not think I have ever loved—as yet.'

"He wrung her hand then, and turned and left her. She watched him pace beneath the trees—watched him until he strode away toward the lonely parsonage with a dim hope the while that he might yet come back to her before he left. Mechanically she turned away from her watch beside the window and ascended the stairs to her own room. There she took up her diary. It was handsomely bound in Russian leather, with gilt edge and clasps, but the daintily written pages breathed only of a selfish life. Here she had entered all her flirtations, her various lovers' words and her replies. To-night there was another conquest to be added. But Fannie was weary, and, somehow, she did not feel like recounting the scene through which she had just passed, but she wrote on until with a sigh her head lay on the unfinished sentence. Her long, beautiful curls covered the book, and her fair fingers, one of which was encircled by a sparkling jewel, lay like snow-flakes against the dark mahogany table.

"She had fallen asleep and dreamed. Dreamed that she was knocking at heaven's gate for admittance. She heard the echoes of song, the vast swelling of the wondrous music of the angels' choir. Angels were everywhere, their snow-white pinions spangled with the glorious reflections from the diamond throne.

"'Oh, that I might enter!' was the prayer upon her lips as she stood amazed without the pearly gates. When, lo! there fluttered toward her a pitying angel saying:

"'What wouldst thou?'

"'That I may enter.'

"Then in her dream he took her hand in his—it was softer than the zephyr's touch—and led her on beneath a jeweled arch toward a marble tablet. Here he paused, saying to her, 'Read!' She looked, and lo, a book lay on the tablet. It was a diary. The angel made an entry, and then she read in unmistakable characters her own diary, word for word as she had written! An angel had been keeping this same true record of her life. How miserable—how paltry—how wretchedly sinful it all seemed, now read in heaven's pure light!

"She read on and on until she had finished, and lo! the angel was gone. Heaven's gates were shut against her, and she awoke with an impression too deep ever to be erased.

"The days wore on. Fannie's dream was ever present in her mind, and every day she tried so to live that at evening she might have something to record of a work in that vineyard in which the laborers are few and the fields are white unto harvest.

"The Sabbath came once more. She had not seen Mr. Renwick since her refusal, and his absence had only proved to her own heart how dear he was to her. She had resolved to speak to him, to ask him for an opportunity the coming week to coming week to confess all and be forgiven. She had trifled with him, wounded and grieved him, and now nothing but a life by his side, devoted to the Master's work, seemed worth the having. It would be a great humiliation to her—for Fannie was proud—but even thought he might have repented of choosing one who was so unworthy of him it was but right that he should know all.

"It was a glorious Sunday. She arose in the early morning, when the dew still nestled in the hearts of the roses which clambered in through her open window, and dressed herself carefully for the morning service—but not with the vain pride with which she had hitherto made the preparations. Then, kneeling beside her bed, she breathed a sincere and fervent prayer for forgiveness. Then she arose with the halo of pure resolve beaming upon her brow. Her heart throbbed tumultously as she entered the village church. She did not raise her eyes, but bent her head in prayer; then settling herself in the pew she glanced toward the pulpit, when, lo! a stranger sat in the sacred desk. Their dear pastor was not there. Poor Fannie's heart sank within her. 'He is ill, and I have been the cause. I am so wicked—O, God, forgive me!' She longed to be once more at home, safe in the privacy of her own room, where she might weep undisturbed, for her heart seemed bursting. Never did services seem so long.

* * * * * *

"As Fannie sat in the breakfast-room one morning a few days later, her mother entered, saying:

"'Fannie, I have just heard that poor old aunt Sarah is very ill indeed; the doctor gives but little hopes of her recovery. I wish I could go down there this morning, but I have so much to do to-day it will be impossible. Do you feel like taking so long a walk, my child?'

"Fannie toyed with her napkin-ring and looked out through the open door where the sun shone down upon the veranda and gravel walk with approaching heat. It was a long walk, as her mother had said, and sickness in any form was something from which she had always shrunk. Then there was that sheet of new music she had set her heart on mastering this morning. No, she would not go, was her first thought; then there appeared before the vision of the recording angel, with the day's page in the diary devoted to her own selfish pursuits. 'God forgive me,' she prayed, and looking up she answered cheerfully, 'Yes, mother, I will go at once.'

"Aunt Sarah had formerly been a servant in her mother's family, and the sight of Fannie as she entered the humble cottage with a basket of dainties for the sufferer seemed to cheer the poor creature very much; and every morning after found Fannie taking this same long, toilsome walk. She was beginning to love her work, and something of the joy with which the poor old colored woman listened to the sweet promises, as Fannie read aloud to her, sunk into her own heart.

"It was Saturday morning, and, as usual, she lifted the humble latch and entered, when whom should she find sitting by the bedside but the pastor. Fannie turned pale—then the crimson dashed her cheek as he arose and took her hand, seemingly surprised to meet her there.

"'How are you this morning, aunt Sarah?' Fannie asked quickly, fearing an embarrassing silence.

"'Not so well, deary,' returned the sick woman, faintly. Then she looked at the minister and pointing to Fannie she said, 'I do not know what I should have done without her—she has cared for me all along.'

"The pastor looked into the eyes of Fannie, and I think he read there something which made his heart lighter.

"As they walked home together he told her how he had exchanged with an old college school-mate the previous Sunday, and then he asked, hurriedly:

"'Were you at church? Did you miss me?'

"By this time they had reached the gate of Fannie's home. She opened it, saying:

"'Come in and I will answer you.'

"In the cool parlor, with burning cheeks and throbbing heart, Fannie confessed that she had belied her heart when she refused to marry him. She told him of her dream, and how God was leading her into a new life. Then she begged his forgiveness for her waywardness, and asked him to be patient with her in the future, which was to be theirs.

"And old aunt Sarah lived long enough to see her 'dear chile, Fannie,' become the minister's wife, and she said:

"'I allus knew she was too good for common folks.'

"And now, Nellie, if you don't believe me I will show you the original diary the next time you come to see me."

"Oh, aunty! you don't mean to say that this Fannie was you? Dear Aunt Fannie! Why didn't I think of it? And Uncle Robert—I do not remember him—but you must tell me some time more about him. In the meantime, I think I will begin a diary, lest I may have to repent in sackcloth and ashes and—marry a minister too!"

A Western soldier and politician is reported as saying lately that he was one day sitting with President Grant in the White House, when Senator Wade came in, and walking across the room to a window facing the Potomac, said: "I once from this window saw the rebel flag flying over there, and I may see it again." "Well," said Grant, in his quiet way, "if that happens in my time, there won't at least be any rebels left on this side."

Every living thing was put into this world for some good; even the crow was not made without caws.

Jennie Just married Mr. Russ recently. She was Just before she was Jennie Russ.

A Memorable Race for Life.

It was on a splendid afternoon on the 25th of September, 1712, that three distinguished looking men were stretched out under an old oak tree in the magnificent forest of Darssen, near the Baltic, the murmur of whose blue billows was distinctly audible, and enjoying their ease.

All three of them were clad in gorgeous hunting-suits of green velvet, embroidered with gold. Their horses were tied to a beech tree close by, and near them lay four splendid stags and two hugh wild boars, the trophies of the hunting excursion of the day.

The hunters were evidently in very good humor.

"For God's sake, your Russian Majesty, quit smoking that nasty pipe of yours," said the tallest of the three to the broad-shouldered man, with the foreign physiognomy, who was lying in the grass by his side.

The broad-shouldered man laughingly drew several enormous clouds of smoke from his short clay pipe. Then he said:

"My royal friend of Paland, you do not know how I enjoy this pipe. My tobacco is genuine Dutch kanaster. Its flavor——"

"Is execrable," cried the first speaker. "I think King James the First, of England, did perfectly right to do all he could to stop this shocking habit of smoking."

"James the First was a great donkey, King," was the smoker's reply.

"Never mind, Czar; it remained for this century to produce as great princes as we are. Peter the Great of Russia—that is you, Czar—Augustus the Strong, King of Poland and Elector of Saze—that is I—and our friend here."

"Pray, your Majesty, make no fun of a poor Duke of Holstein," interrupted the third gentleman.

"But our host, King Charles the Twelfth, of Sweden, is your brother-in-law."

"Our host?" ejaculated Peter the Great.

"Why of course: are we not on the soil of Swedish Pomerania? I tell you what we will do. In this wicker flask is the finest Burgundy France ever produced. Let us drink to the health of his Swedish Majesty."

They did drink.

"Splendid wine!" exclaimed Peter the Great, smacking his lips. "May we soon take from King Charles the Twelfth his territories as we are now taking his game from him."

The three bursted into boisterous merriment.

"My friends," said the Duke of Holstein now, in a grave tone, "it is all very well for us to hunt on Swedish grounds. But if we should fall into the hands of King Charles the Twelfth, our sport might assume a very serious aspect. Charles—I know him too well—is bold enough to dare anything."

"He is a perfect devil," remarked the Czar. "He has never forgiven me for Pultova."

"I am afraid," said the King of Poland, lightly, "if he catches me he would put a summary end to my existence."

"Why, your Majesty?" asked the Czar and Duke.

"I have not been hunting four-legged Swedish game only," replied Augustus the Strong. "I had my fun with a beautiful Swedish girl last night."

"How is that?" asked his companions.

"You see, I started last night to meet you at our redezvous here. At Schondorff a heavy thunder-storm arose, and I had to look for shelter. I found it at the parsonage. The pastor, one Lindstrom, a sharp and interesting old fellow, received me very hospitably after I had told him that I had been banished from Poland by that infamous tyrant, Augustus the Strong. At the supper table his only daughter, Linda, a superb Blonde, was present. I fell in love with her, and when we retired for the night I forced her door. She fought like a tigress, but, of course, she was no match for me——"

"And?" asked the Czar, puffing his pipe.

"And here I am," laughed the King of Poland, one of the most libidinous rascals of the time. "Her screams brought her father to her assistance. But what was he able to accomplish against me? I knocked him down and left the parsonage in no great hurry."

"Sire," said the Duke of Holstein now, "this is more serious business than you may think, perhaps. If Charles the Twelfth hears of this—this performance of yours, his rage will know no bounds. He is a man of austere morals."

The King of Poland laughed cynically.

"Besides," continued the Duke, "these Pomeranians are extremely jealous of the virtue and purity of their women, and I am quite sure that some of them have been hunting your Majesty since early morning."

"I am not afraid of them," replied Augustus the Strong. "But it is getting late. Let us drink some more Burgundy and then return to Settin. Our servants will come for the the game we have shot. We will meet here to-morrow again—will we not?"

The Czar and the Duke assented.

They emptied another flask and galloped back to Stettin.

At an early hour on the same day a large number of peasants had assembled at the parsonage of Schondorff, and when the venerable pastor told them what had occurred during the night they burst into loud execrations.

Linda, the pastor's daughter, who had been so foully outraged, was lying on her bed, dissolved in tears. By her side sat her betrothed, Henrik Henning, a handsome young forest-keeper.

"Is everything between us at an end?" sobbed the beautiful girl.

"No, never, never!" he cried, embracing her. "But now we must start in pursuit of the scoundrel who perpetrated this abominable outrage.'

All day long Henning and a large number of young men scoured the neighboring woods, but no trace of the libidinous stranger was found. They camped out in the forest of Darssen. About daybreak they heard the approach of horses. They were immediately on the alert.

A few moments later the three distinguished hunters of the day before came in sight.

"He is among them!" shouted Henning. They wear the hunting suits Mr. Lindstrom described to us. Shoot their horses!"

Peter, Augustus and the Duke had looked for another fine day's sport. Sport they had; but they themselves were the game this time.

A volley of shots, to their consternation, brought down their horses. They quickly jumped up, however.

Augustus and Peter wanted to face their assailants, but the Duke of Holstein dissuaded them from their purpose.

Then they ran for their lives.

Their pursuers did not venture to fire at them. Had they done so, that period of European history might have assumed a different aspect. In twenty minutes they crossed the frontier of Swedish Pomerania, and then their race for life was over.

When Charles the Twelfth heard of the affair he became extremely angry. He caused the Military Governor of the Darssen district to be court-martialed and shot for his lack of vigilance, and he hired a clever French pamphleteer to write up the half-tragical, half-ludicrous occurrence in a spicy volume.

The King of Poland laughed at it; but it greatly mortified Peter the Great.

On his death bed the illustrious Czar alluded to the King of Sweden in terms of bitter hatred.

The Burglary at Simpson's.

Of late, several burglaries have been committed in the neighborhood in which Mr. Simpson lives, and, of course, the folks are not a little alarmed. In Simpson's row alone enough firearms and ammunition have been collected to conduct a fair sized war with Mexico, and Simpson, particularly, has bought a whole armory of weapons and loaded them to the muzzle. Simpson's brother-in-law, George Washington Budd, commonly known as "Wash," lives with him, and for weeks past, Wash, upon going to bed, has made such a preparation and display of various kinds of engines of destruction that a looker on might have concluded that his purpose was to conduct a kind of battle of Gettysburg on his own responsibility.

The other night, Wash, after recapping all his revolvers, running his thumb along the edge of his broadsword, half-cocking his gun, and laying his bowie knife on the chair, thought he heard a burglar prowling about down stairs. Buckling on his artillery, Wash, in his stocking feet, crept down the back staircase, determined to annihilate the thief.

Simpson heard the noise at the same moment, and he thinking Wash was in bed asleep, loaded up his machinery of death and crept slowly down the front stairs, also without his boots.

Both reached the floor at the same moment. They stopped and listened. Wash thought he heard the burglar in the parlor. Simpson felt sure that he heard the rascal in the dining room pocketing the spoons. So while Wash trode noiselessly frontwards Simpson stepped stealthily to the rear. Midway the hall they came into collision. Each felt perfectly certain that the other was the burglar.

Wash grappled with his antagonist instantly. Simpson knew that a death struggle had begun, so he took hold with all his might. Neither had a chance to draw a weapon.

Wash strove to throw the burglar down, and Simpson perceived the game, made a huge effort to prostrate Wash. They pushed, and jerked, and shoved, and panted, bumping up against the wall, kicking up the carpet, and making such a hubbub that Mrs. Simpson, up stairs in her room, and affraid to come out, lifted up her voice with awful vehemence.

After a fearful and desperate struggle, during which Wash had his coat torn to rags and a couple of handfuls of hair pulled out, and Simpson had his nose jammed against a chair until it felt as if it had swelled to the size of a watermelon, Wash let go a minute to get his breath. Thereupon Simpson made a rush for the front stairs quietly, in the dark, and Wash, pretty well scared and tired of war, dashed off up the back stairs, resolved to go and see why Simpson didn't come down and help wipe the burglar out.

As Simpson got to the landing he saw Wash's form, by the dim light from the bath room, in the back entry.

"Who's that?" shouted Simpson, nervously, feeling for his revolver.

"Me—Wash," replied his brother-in-law. Simpson went to him and said—

"Thunder and lightning, Wash! Why didn't you come down sooner?"

"Sooner! Why, where've you been! I have had the most awful time you ever heard of!"

"So have I," replied Simpson. "There's a burglar in the house, and I've been tearing him to pieces."

"You don't say so! Why, my gracious, I've had a fight with one, too, and I think I laid him out!"

"You did? Where?"

"Why down stairs, there, in the front entry."

"Not in the entry, you don't mean."

"Yes," said Wash, "in the entry, I nearly banged the head off him. Where was your man?"

"Why, in the entry, too. Queer I didn't hear you!"

"It *is* queer," replied Wash, besides I hammered his nose against a chair until it must be mashed flat."

"Whose nose?"

"The burglar's; and he tore my coat to rags, and pretty nearly scalped me."

"Who did?"

"The burglar."

Simpson was silent a minute, and then he said—

"Come in here to the light."

They entered the bath room, and Wash looked at Simpson, and Simpson looked at Wash.

"Wash!" said Simpson.

"What!" said Wash.

"Wash, you're the biggest idiot in the State. Hang me if I don't believe you've been fighting with me! Look at my nose?"

"No! You don't say? Did you pull out your burglar's hair, and splinter up his coat?"

"I'm afraid I did," said Simpson.

"Mr. Simpson," said Wash, calmly, "if there *is* a bigger ass on the continent than I am, I think I can lay my hand on the man; a party by the name of James Simpson."

Just at this juncture Mrs. Simpson flew from her room, down the hallway, and into the bath room, where she fell on her knees, clasped her hands, and shreiked—

"Save me, James! oh, save me! Washington, save me! save me! Don't let me be murdered! Don't! don't! oh, don't!"

Simpson looked sheepishly at Wash; then, without saying a word, he seized Mrs. Simpson by the arm, ran her over to her bedroom, and slammed the door. Then George Washington Budd went sadly up stairs disgorged his murderous apparatus, locked his bowie knife in his trunk, and went to bed.

Both combatants swore secrecy; but Simpson couldn't help telling his wife, and she spread it, of course, and so here it is.

A Righteous Sentence.

The office of a judge is not to make but to expound the law, and to aid in enforcing its execution. Much depends, however, upon the manner of doing this, and we confess that we have seldom read a judicial sentence that was accompanied with remarks so pointed and appropriate as the one quoted below, which was recently pronounced by Judge Reading, of Chicago, upon the rum sellers who had violated the law by selling liquor to minors:

"By the law you may sell it to men and women, if they will buy. You have given your bond and paid your license to sell to them, and no one has a right to molest you in your legal business. No matter what the consequences may be, no matter what poverty and destitution are produced by your selling according to law, you have paid your money for this privilege, and you are licensed to pursue your calling. No matter what families are distracted and rendered miserable; no matter what wives are treated with violence, what children starve or mourn over the degredation of a parent—your business is legalized, and no one may interfere with you for it. No matter what mother may agonize over the loss of a son, or a sister blush at the shame of a brother, you have a right to disregard them all and pursue your legal calling—you are licensed. You may fit up your lawful place of business in the most enticing and captivating form; you may furnish it with the most costly and elegant equipments for your own lawful trade; you may fill it with the allurements of amusements; you may use all arts to allure visitors; you may skillfully arrange and expose to view your choicest wines and captivating beverages; you may induce thirst by all contrivances to produce a raging appetite for drink, and then you may supply that appetite to the full, because it is lawful; you have paid for it—you have a license. You may allow boys and children to frequent your saloon, that they may witness the apparent satisfaction with which their seniors quaff the sparkling glass; you may be schooling and training them for the period of twenty-one, when they too can participate, for all this is lawful. You may hold the cup to their lips, but you must not let them drink—that is unlawful. For, while you have all these privileges for the money you pay, this poor privilege of selling to children is denied you. Here parents have the right to say, Leave my son to me until the law gives you a right to destroy him. Do not anticipate that terrible moment when I can assert for him no further rights of protection. That will be soon enough for me, for his sister, for his mother, for his friends, for the community to see him take the road to death. Give him to us in his childhood at least. Let us have a few hours of his youth in which we can enjoy his innocence, to repay us in some small degree for the care and love we have lavished upon him.

"This is something which you who now stand prisoners at the bar have not paid for; this is not embraced in your license. For this offense the court sentences you to ten days' imprisonment in the county jail, and that you pay a fine $75 and costs; and that you stand committed until the fine and costs of this prosecution are paid."

Why's gold like the prodigal son? Because it's returning to par.

Factors in Profits and Losses of Farming and Other Business.

BY REV. JOHN R. AGNEW, GREENCASTLE.

A wide-spread evil exists in our land. A seed is sown and carried to the remotest corners by the winds of heaven. It enters largely into every operation of farming and of the garden. Indeed, it penetrates all kinds of trade and business. Millions of dollars in grain, in fruit, and other valuable products are lost by its pernicious influence. Billions can be saved by the remedy. It is hardly thought of, if at all, by farmers and others as affecting their profits and losses. Yet a very old Book says, "Because of it the land mourneth."

So universal is the evil, that to dislodge it seems impossible. Like a fretting sore it worries both man and beast. It is daily carried about by persons standing, sitting, or walking. Even when they lie down it does not cease to operate. It loads the air, as it rots, with unwholsome miasma. It is more to be dreaded than the lurid lightnings. It fills the soil with noxious seed, and poisons the very waters themselves. It more nearly resembles the plagues of Egypt than anything else that can be imagined. There is not in land, in air, or water, an insect, worm, or destructive agent of any kind, that is not directly or remotely caused by its forces; no chemical power injurious in itself, or combined with other affinities, that it does not enter. Nothing, indeed, when men seriously and fully consider it, can be so destructive. It is worse, far worse, than the locust and grasshopper; indeed causes them.

Its removal will prevent an inconceivable amount of harm; its remedy save immense stores of whatever ministers to the wants and comforts of man and beast. To spread the remedy will make yourselves and every paper that helps the good work, benefactors of the human race. The poor and the rich, the old and the young, the State, the Nation, the Church and heaven itself will call you blessed.

You teach that he who adds a new or improved variety to the products of the earth—whether grass or flowers, fruit or grain—is a benefactor. Who then can measure the vast amount of injury that will be prevented, or of good that will flow from notice drawn to the evil and to the remedy? Not a person who thinks—not one—but will say, they are indeed factors in profit and loss of immeasurable force. God is bound—most solemnly bound—by his own Being, his Laws, and his Truth, to make them so.

There are forty-two millions of persons in the United States. Let us suppose but one in three hundred and twenty-four of these, or altogether one hundred and twenty-five thousand, are employed in the way stated. That number will be the lowest amount of the evil done in one day. No! not so. The evil is repeated, every one knows, not once a day, but many times. It thus becomes a fixed habit. The reader can multiply by the number he thinks most reasonable.

We will do it by four. This is smaller, we believe, than a correct average would make it. The seed daily sown will then be five hundred thousand. Yearly it will be one one hundred and eighty-two millions five hundred thousand.

But there are three factors mentioned in Exodus that must not be omitted. For he who sows this seed cannot possibly avoid them. They necessarily grow from the other and will increase the number to five hundred and forty-seven millions and five hundred thousand. In no other way can a right count of the magnitude of the cursed results that flow from this pernicious seed be made. Its vital force is increased to the extent named, just as a fertilizer of the soil adds three-fold to the power of production. Oh! it is impossible, indeed, to compute the immense working of these factors!

This calculation is made on the supposition that but one in every three hundred and twenty-four of the forty-two millions is doing the work. It is very moderate, when we reflect that not only men, but many women, and youth, and even children are active producers of the evil seed.

Since writing the above, that I might be sure of not stretching my point, I went out and made inquiry of various classes of persons. Those engaged in this baneful work were not omitted. We found the estimate to be four times less than their average reckoning. Instead of only one in three hundred and twenty-four, it was one in every eighty-one. This would make five hundred thousand out of the forty-two millions employed in this way. Each day of the year that number is industriously at the work. Most persons ply it with more energy than they do who sow good seed. They repeat the operation. If only four times, the amount will reach two millions. This again, increased by the three-fold productive power mentioned, will make six millions, the total daily.

Such are the vital influences of this seed, tainting the air we breathe, the air and its seeds, the trees and their fruit, and the very water with its fishes. At least two billions and one hundred and ninety millions of this noxious seed—more pestiferous than the Canada thistle—sown by these persons in the course of a year! What a harvest of cursed products must come forth.

Even if the Bible were false, yet no man with common sense can believe that a holy and just God, everywhere present and knowing all things, *will be indifferent* to the truths and facts of our calculation. God cannot dishonor his own name and works. But when we consider that millions of the most intelligent and best people on the earth believe it to be an inspired revelation and rule from God, no one but must admit it to be impossible to prove our reckoning false.

Can any man tell the worth of the sun's beams, or of the cloud's rain, or the air's chemistries, for but one day at the right time? Whose "ministries" are they? Were they and are they not created for the very purpose of "doing His pleasure?" Ps. 148, 147, 103, 21.

Who can measure the amount of injury done by the evil agency referred to, as the beams of the sun, the rains of heaven, its snows and frosts, its thunder and lightning, its storms and tornadoes, pass through its embosomed poison in their descent upon the earth and its waters? Who can estimate the power of this cloud of evil omen, that nestles within its folds millions and millions of winged curses? None but God can tell the sum of its evils upon labor and capital, and a multitude of other interests.

Fully do I believe that the remedy employed by some at least of our Western States, as related in Joel, and by all Christians, as in Gen. xviii: 23—33, helped very largely in producing last season's immense crops, and in preventing a return of the desolation of previous years.

1. The evil seed sown is named in Lev. xix: 12; Ex. xx: 7; Matt. v: 33; and Jas. v: 12.

2. The three factors in Ex. xx: 2, 3—6, 8.

3. The evil result. (1) Upon land and water Jer. 23: 10. (2) Upon man and beast, upon fish and fowls, Jer. xji: 4; Hos. iv: 2, 3; Zeph. i: 3; Ser. ix: 9, 10. (3) A curse of judgments following, Mal. iii: 5, 9—11; Zech. v: 3, 4. (4) Upon very houses, Zech. v: 3, 4; upon fields, upon vineyards, pastures, trees; upon seed in ground; upon wheat, corn, barley, grapes, apples, and indeed all kinds of fruits. See all of Joel. (5) God's agents—palmerworm, locust, caterpillars, cankerworm, fires, &c., Joel. (6) The curse not confined to the Jewish nation, but extends over the whole earth, Zech. v: 2, 3.

4. The remedy. Matt. vi: 33; confirmed by Rom. xv: 4; 2. Tim. iii: 15—17; 2. Pet. i: 21.

Who will reckon how much time it will take one man or more to count—one each second—the number of seeds or curses sown in this way during one year?

Jefferson's monument, at Monticello, is in a sadly dilapidated condition. The inscription is effaced, and the brick wall around the grave has been blown down. The house of Monticello is said to be a wreck, and is soon to be sold under a judicial decree. Jefferson's grand-daughter is now living in Washington, supported by the industry of her daughter, who is employed in one of the departments.

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"	" Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	" Renovo	10 55 a m
"	arr at Erie	7 35 p m
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"	" Harrisburg	10 50 a m
"	" Williamsport	2 20 p m
"	" Lock Haven	3 25 p m
"	arr at Renoo	4 40 p m
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"	" Lock Haven	11 20 a m
"	" Williamsport	12 40 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	4 10 p m
"	" Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	8 35 p m
"	" Lock Haven	9 45 p m
"	" Williamsport	11 05 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	2 45 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 58 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 35 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

	WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave	Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
	Flemington	5 29	3 30
	Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
	Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
	Eagleville	5 50	3 51
	Howard	6 00	4 02
	Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
	Curtin	6 13	4 15
	Milesburg	6 25	4 25
	Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
	Milesburg	6 43	4 45
	Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
	Unionville	6 58	4 58
	Julian	7 09	5 10
	Martha	7 18	5 21
	Port Matilda	7 25	5 31
	Hannah	7 34	5 40
	Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
	Vail	7 53	5 58
	East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at	Tyrone	8 05	6 10
	EASTWARD.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave	Tyrone	7 08	8 30
	East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
	Vail	7 19	8 42
	Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
	Hannah	7 36	9 02
	Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
	Martha	7 52	9 20
	Julian	8 01	9 30
	Unionville	8 11	9 42
	Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
	Milesburg	8 24	9 55
	Bellefonte	8 32	9 03
	Milesburg	8 45	10 15
	Curtin	8 55	10 25
	Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
	Howard	9 08	10 40
	Eagleville	9 18	10 52
	Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
	Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
	Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at	Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.20 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.42 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Buggies and Carriages.

REMOVAL.

Ew'd A. Bullock & Co.,

MILESBURG, PA.,

MANUFACTPRERS OF

Buggies, Carriages,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

—AND—

LUMBER WAGONS.

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business, near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

REPAIRING NEATLY & CAREFULLY DONE, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, *As Cheap as the Cheapest, and as Good as the Best.*

7 23-tf.

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.,

REPAIRING promptly and neatly done, at reasonable rates.

9 22-tf *E. Bishop-st., Bellefonte, Pa.*

TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. 26 different artistic designs. The entire pack sent free for 25 cents, currency or stamps. Van Delf & Co., Ann Street, N. Y. 6-6m

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed, and two Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape) printed in 10 colors each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut Sts., Phila. 9-20-1y

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months or further extended.

Bellefonte, April 16, 1877

Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. SHUGERT having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny-st., Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked it with all the most popular

Drugs & Medicines,

Chemicals,

Perfumery,

Soaps, Combs,

Brushes,

Trusses,

Supporters,

Braces,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

The store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist, heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

9 16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

ESTABLISHED. 1853. ESTABLISHED. 1853.

F. P. GREEN,

DRUGGIST,

Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 1 1y

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c.

6 39-1

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-tf

Miscellaneous.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. 6-6m

RAILROAD HOUSE, Corner Front and Pine Street, **Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.** *ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.* The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. 4 25 1y

PAINTERS. **DOAK & LONBERGER,** Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers, will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all **Blood** diseases yield to its wonderful powers. **Pure Blood** is the gift of health. Read: "I cured myself of Scrofula, and Erysipelas Sores, & Swollen Leg, by use of it. Cured Pat Fagan, Free St. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

PIANO Another battle on high prices. **ORGAN** War with monopolists renewed. See Beatty's latest Newspaper for full reply **sent free.** Before buying **PIANO** or **ORGAN** read my latest circular. Beatty's celebrated Pianos and Organs, beautiful Instruments! Challenge comparison! Rivals are jealous of my success! Most successful house in America! Commenced a few years ago without a dollar, sales now nearly $2,000,000 annually. Lowest prices ever given, elegant Rosewood Pianos **$135,** 16 stop Church Organs **$115,** tremendous bargains now ready. Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY. **WAR** 4w **WAR** 16

FITS, EPILEPSY, Falling Sickness, Positively Cured, the worst case of the longest standing, by using Dr. Hebbard's Cure. "No Humbug." It has Cured Thousands. Will give $1,000 for a Case it will not Benefit. A sample bottle free to all addressing J. E. DIBBLEE, Chemist. Office, 1,323 Broadway, N. Y. 15 8t

Miscellaneous.

A FIRST-CLASS

Business Chance!

Hardware, Tinware & Stove Store FOR SALE!

Located at Spring Mills, Centre Co., Pa.

The terminus of the Lewisburg and Spruce Creek Railroad is now a good stand, and will be one of the best in the State this year and in the future. The tin shop alone will and does pay well, as there are none nearer than Millheim and Centre Hall, both about six miles off. We can convince any parties wishing to buy that it is a good business point. Will sell Store Room and contents at

First Cost!

Our reasons for selling are that one of us expect to be away a greater part of this summer, in the Water and Steam Governor business, in which we have lately become largely interested, and our business in the Bellefonte store requiring all our attention.

This is a good chance for any one desiring this line of business.

For particulars inquire of the below mentioned firm at their place of business in Bellefonte.

T. A. HICKS & BRO.

10 7 tf

STOCKBRIDGE

MANURES

Originated by Prof. Stockbridge, Professor of Agriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College

These Manures are compounded for each crop, furnishing the plant food which each particular crop requires. They have produced from 50 to 80 bushels Corn, 25 to 40 bushels Wheat, 25 to 50 bushels Oats, 150 to 250 bushels Potatoes, 2 to 3 tons Hay per acre, and other crops in proportion. They have been used for five years with such success that in 1877 they were applied on over 10,000 acres with excellent results. Send for Pamphlet, Free.

BOWKER'S

HILL & DRILL PHOSPHATE,

Very fine, dry, and high grade. Also

Agricultural Chemicals.

W. H. BOWKER & CO.,

3 Park Place - - - New York.

43 Chatham Street - Boston. 9 12t

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. 37-1year

Health and Happiness.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS.

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply, send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila 10 2-1y

KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. **HEAL THYSELF**

9 42 1y

ALL OUR productions are guaranteed **PURE** and of uniform quality. If not kept by your merchant, order direct.

LAWRENCE & CO. SUYDAM, WHITE & CO. PHILADELPHIA. Strictly Pure Guaranteed **LEAD**

White Lead, Red Lead, Colors, Putty, Linseed Oil, Oil Meal.

THOMAS H. RHOADS, is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. 8-12-1y

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.

CLARION, Pa., December 14, 1875. *Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.:* Your Cough Syrup is doing wonders. Two doses cured me of a bad cough of one week's standing.—JAMES R. COULTER.

PITTSBURGH, March 21, 1876. *Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.:* Two bottles of your Imperial Cough Syrup cured me of a distressing cold, which settled on my lungs.—WM. REED.

Price, 25 Cents. R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

22-yeow.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3 cent stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 20 Ann Street, N. Y. 6-6m

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER, 216 Fulton Street, New York. 6-6m

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

The Republican County Committee.

A meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of Centre county was held in Bellefonte, May 4th, and John G. Love, chairman, called the meeting to order. On motion, John G. Love and James P. Coburn were elected by acclamation as Representative Delegates to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg May 15th. For Senatorial Conferees, William McFarland, James H. Rankin and A. O. Furst were elected by acclamation. The following resolution was offered by James P. Coburn and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the Representative Delegates elected to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 15th inst., be and are hereby instructed to vote for General James A. Beaver for Governor, and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

On motion adjourned.

CLAUDE COOK,
Bellefonte, May 4, 1878. *Secretary.*

The Eastern Muddle.

The question of war or no war, between Russia and England, is not yet decided, so far as we have learned. England is still busily preparing for war, while the attitude of Russia is about the same, though perhaps somewhat more conciliatory than at first. It is reported that the Turks, who some time since seemed to favor Russia rather than England, have again changed front, and with recruited and encouraged forces, have again become a threatening and formidable antagonist to their late foes. With the advent of summer, their chances in the event of a renewal of histilities will be considerably improved.

Meanwhile in England the peace party is working vigorously and becoming stronger both in numbers and influence. The leaders of this party deprecate war, as on the part of Great Britian wholly unneccessary and inexcusable. A memorial to this effect, and also expressing regret at the calling out of the reserves, has been presented to the Queen, signed by seventeen thousand persons, including the names of several of the highest in title and most influential men in the realm.

If England goes to war it is remarked that it will offer a splendid chance for privateers, which, probably, many in this country, remembering the Alabama and similar British-Rebel crafts, will not be loth to profit by. Of course Uncle Samuel will do the best he can to keep his boys in order, and not permit them to break into his neighbor's premises and do mischief, but what can he do with so many unruly ones yet burning for retaliation when they think of the past? Then, our extensive sea-coasts, our small army and navy, and the heterogeneousness of our population are to be taken into consideration, and any one can see that it will be practically impossible to prevent persons in this country from helping the Russians, if they wish, whatever efforts our government may make. Will there not be a great many likely to avail themselves of this opportunity? We fear there will, and England should take the fact into consideration. But, then, we would warn our folks that as England was obliged to pay handsomely for the work of the rebel cruisers fitted out in that country, so may we, if we meddle in other people's affairs, have a heavy bill to settle in the end. Honesty and national good faith are the best policy, always.

The colored people of Georgia own $5,480,844 worth of property.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, '78.

The reported arrival of the Cimbria, a large steamer of the New York and Hamburg line, at South West Harbor, Maine, having as passengers between 600 and 700 Russian naval officers and seamen, seems to have awakened only the most languid interest on the part of Federal officials. Even those of the Navy Department who are most directly interested, there appears hardly the ordinary curiosity natural over such an unusual event, much less an unwonted excitement; and they appear no better informed relative to the matter than outsiders; not as well, indeed, as many wide awake private citizens. But we may be sure it is not viewed with indifference attached at either the Russian or British Legation, though all efforts to ascertain the significance attached to this arrival by the *attaches* of either seem to have been baffled if any have been made, and we are yet completely in the dark. Weight of opinion is to the effect, however, that should war be declared, this vessel will be found so abundantly supplied with arms and ammunition of war as to make her a very effective cruiser for the capture and destruction of all vessels sailing under the British flag. Of course she would not risk an engagement with a naval vessel but would trust to her sailing qualities to escape. Perhaps a more promising theatre that the banks of Newfoundland for such an enterprise does not exist. The track of many of the vessels bound to and from ports on the Atlantic or Pacific side of the American Continent lies directly across them and it is comparatively narrow. Possibly John Bull never had so keen a sense of the utter folly, saying nothing of the wickedness and hypocracy, of his course towards this Republic while it was struggling for its existence a few years since, as now. It was then in his power to have made friends that would have been of inestimable value now should war with Russia occur. Instead, in his mad zeal to destroy Republican Government and to establish indefinitely his own supremacy, he adopted that course that made him distrusted and detested by both North and South. His observance of his international obligations towards us was so lax that our commerce was swept from the seas by the cruisers whose construction and equipment in the yards of his subjects he winked at; and he was always a day too late in the legal steps taken to prevent their sailing. His "neutrality" was so notoriously hostile to us, as to have excited the contempt and indignation of many of his own subjects, and of other powers for his disregard of law and at his transparent hypocracy. While the letter of the violated law may have been satisfied by the Geneva award, it had little effect in neutralizing the feeling of ill will that he provoked. His fear that many American citizens may only be too glad of an opportunity to retaliate when it can be done without a positive violation of law, are probably well founded; and the recollection that Russia's conduct was directly the reverse of his own will not tend to diminish his anxiety lest the chickens he was at such pains to hatch out a few years ago are about to come home to roost.

The report of Mr. Scleicher's Committee appointed to investigate and report upon the Rio Grand troubles, places some of our military gentlemen in no very enviable light before the public. According to the testimony of Mr. Williams, American Counsul at one of the towns on the Mexican side of that stream, Col. Deven appears to have been on the most intimate terms with some of the Mexican bravoes in command along the border, and it further appears that Deven publicly endorsed the imposition of the forced loans on American citizens doing business across the line. The reputation of Mr. Williams is first-class and his intimation that Deven favored these outrages because he was to pecuniarily profit by them will likely subject that gentleman to a few interrogatives which, if unsatisfactorily answered, may be followed by something still more unpleasant. There is a feeling that the course of some others of our officers stationed there during the past few years, may be legitimate subjects of inquiry.

The feeling gains that Wood's bill will prove a failure. It is predicted that it cannot even command a majority vote among his own party friends in the House, and that few of them are favorably disposed towards it in the Senate. Mr. Blaine is urging his resolution declaring any change of our tariff laws at present inexpedient. Whatever the sense of Congress, Blaine appears to have correctly interpreted sentiment outside. Not, perhaps, because the present rates are all of them equitable and the best that could be devised, but because experiments of all kinds at this particular juncture are unwise and therefore to be avoided. For about the same reason, probably, the Senate now hesitates to complete the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, notwithstanding the heavy affirmation vote in that direction a few days ago. Since then many urgent protests against repeal unless something can be substituted, have been received and appear to have wrought a great change of view.

Tilden's Florida business has quieted down though it seems probable an investigation will be ordered. The Republican Congressional Committee is preparing to open the fall campaign vigorously, ignoring wholly all minor differences of opinion.

LEO.

Opening of the Paris Exposition.

The ceremony of opening the Paris Exposition took place last Wednesday afternoon with great success. It is estimated that 300,000 foreigners were in the city. The crowd was immense and enthusiastic, in spite of showers throughout the proceedings. Cries were everywhere heard of "Vive la Republique!" and "Vive la France!" Among those present were the Prince of Wales, Don Francois d'Assise, father of the King of Spain; the Duc de Aoasta, brother of the King of Italy and ex-King of Spain; Prince Frederick, Crown Prince of Denmark; the Prince of Orange, heir apparent to the throne of the Netherlands, and Prince Henry of Holland.

The Marshal arrived in the state carriage, escorted by his military household, troops being drawn up all along the route from the Elysee. A procession was then formed, which marched from the grand Arcade to the platform overlooking the fountain and commanding a view of nearly all the buildings and grounds. Here M. Tresserine de Bort, Minister of Commerce, welcomed the Marshal in a short speech. Marshal McMahon responded in a few well-chosen remarks, and closed by declaring the Exposition opened.

THE GRAND PROCESSION.

Entering by the central door the procession went through the grand vestibule, decorated with the crown jewels, Severes porcelain, gobelin tapestries and the Prince of Wales' Indian collection. It then passed through all the sections, the commissioners of each country greeting it at the door, and next inspected the military school, where all the Exhibition workmen were stationed, and, lastly, traversed the machinery annexes. Escorts of honor were sent at one o'clock to the hotels of the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Amadeus, Prince Henry of Holland, the Prince of Orange and Don Francois d'Assise to conduct them to the Exhibition building. On arriving at their Trocadero President MacMahon presented to the Royal Highnesses all the ministers, the officials conneced with the Exhibition and several other distinguished personages. On the procession being formed the Prince of Orange, the Crown Prince of Denmark and Amadeus ranged themselves to the right of President MacMahon, while the Prince of Wales, in the uniform of the Horse Guards, and Prince Henry of Holland walked to the left of the President. The spectacle at the ceremony was magnificent. Perfect order prevailed. Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain witnessed the ceremony from the gallery occupied by Madam MacMahon.

HOW THE DEPARTMENTS LOOK.

The general effect of the Exhibition hall was disappointing to visitors in consequence of the backward condition of the interior. The machinery Department, except in the British section, was incomplete and much of the space was lumbered with unpacked cases. Some exhibits of a lighter order, especially in the Swiss, Chinees and Japanese sections were completely ready and very attractive. The Russian section was also well advanced and the exhibit comparatively large. The English and Canadian sections, however, taken all together and as a whole, are by far the largest, finest and most forward in the Exhibition.

The English, American and Belgian have been especially pushed and presented a creditable appearance. The American, though unfinished, compared favorably with the others. The Department of Manufacturers showed the least progress. The Agricultural and Alimentary Departments will be better than at any previous foreign Exhibition. The Machinery Department is very rich in labor-saving machinery of a light class. Already, though incomplete, it compares favorably with the English, while occupying only one-sixth of the space alloted the British exhibit. The display of machine tools is inferior to the American exhibit at Philadelphia, but superior to any other at this Exhibition. The agricultural, sewing and weighing machines make a fine display. The textiles are not yet arranged, but promise very well. Drugs, chemicals, publishers' exhibits, chromos and cutlery are superior to the competing exhibits in the other sections. The American Art Departments is nearly ready. It will be the best ever shown abroad by America. The hall is too small, but is beautifully arranged and contains one hundred paintings and a few water colors. American artists residing a broad represented here include Bacon, Bridgman, Dana, Dubois, Ward, Bunner, Maynard, Lippincott and Mayall. The places of honor are occupied by Bridgmna and Dana.

POLITICAL PERTURBATIONS.

Rumors of a Complete Change of the Plans of Leaders in Both Parties —The Proposed New Slates.

A correspondent of the *Commercial Gazette* writes to that paper from Harrisburg as follows:

The air is full of political rumors, indicative of a complete change in the programme of the Republican and Democratic leaders. It is intimated, in reliable quarters, that in consequence of the unexpected strength developed by Grow and Wickersham, the withdrawal of Hoyt in favor of Gen. James A. Beaver, of Centre county, as Republican candidate for Governor, has been suggested. It is also said that Randall, Wallace, and other Democratic lights here have been conferring as to the propriety of dropping Dill, and taking instead either Levi B. Maish, of York county, or George A. Jenks, of Jefferson county as their candidate.

Every applicant for a liquor license in Alabama is now obliged to take an oath that he will neither give nor sell any kind of liquor to a minor, or person of unsound mind, without permission from parent or guardian.

Terrible Explosion and Loss of Life.

Last Thursday evening the city of Minneapolis, Minn., was shaken as by an earthquake by a terrific explosion, which was traced to groups of great flouring mills in what is known as "the Platform," just about St. Anthony's Falls, where the entire flouring district of the city is concentrated. The explosion came from the great Washburn Mill, from which a column of flame was seen to shoot up several hundred feet, followed by a crash which crushed the immense structure like an egg-shell. Secondary explosions destroyed the Thompson & Hoyt and Humboldt Mills and the flames immediately burst out, communicating to the Galaxy Mills and those of Pettit, Robinson & Co., Cahill, Ankeny & Co., L. Day & Sons, Day & Rolles, Buell, Newton & Co., Gorton, Hayward & Co., the Washburn A and B Mills and lesser structures down the bank of the river nearly to the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad shops. The destruction from the shock of the explosion extended much further, glass being wrecked for several squares and buildings shaken throughout the city. At 8.30 the fire was raging within these limits, and the firemen were working valiantly to subdue the flames. The immediate theory of the explosion is that it took place in the gas generated in the patent middlings purifier process.

THE LOSS OF LIFE

was at first reported to be great, rumor placing the number as high as 70 or 80, but later reports show that the above figures are too large. The number of dead has been placed at seventeen. There were many thrilling incidents and narrow escapes. Daniel Day was blown the whole length of the Pettit & Robinson mill and through the rear window and escaped. One poor fellow, who could not be recognized, had escaped alive from the explosion, and was observed crawling through the darting, hungry flames toward the track of the Minneapolis and St. Louis road, directly in the rear of the Washburn mill. He reached the railroad, and there became exhausted and fell back into the raging fire, where his agonies almost instantly ended. It now appears that most of the day force had gone home and only the smaller night force remained. The loss of property is enormous. Rough calculations place it at $1,500,000, of which one million will fall upon the milling interest. The loss throughout the city by the breaking of glass, etc., was $10,000. Five mills and a planing mill were destroyed, besides adjoining property, including eighty-seven out of the one hundred and ninety-seven runs of stone in the city.

State News.

Horse stealing is a successful business in Lawrence county.

Scarlet fever is raging in Broad Top City, Huntingdon county.

Titusville boasts of clover ten inches high in its suburban fields.

A new broker's telegraph line has been opened between Titusville and Oil City.

Mrs. Hughes, of M'Connelsburg, has reached her ninety-eighth year, and sews without glasses.

The anthracite furnaces of the Lebanon and Schuylkill valleys are filling large orders.

Five thousand young trout have been placed in the streams of Venango county by the State Fish Warden.

Treasurer Stebbins, of Crawford county, has been sued by the commissioners for a deficit of four thousand dollars.

A delegation of ten gentlemen went from Franklin, Venango county, on the 10th of May, to attend the Paris Exposition.

The races were a failure in Venango county week before last. Spavined horses and professional gamblers were the attractions.

Capt. George C. Kelley, chief clerk in the Adjutant General's office, purchased a residence in Lewisburg recently for $2,500.

The grass crop along the West Branch of the Susquehanna is fully four weeks ahead of last spring in color and length.

A herd of thoroughbred Holstein cattle, consisting of ten heifers and two bulls, were received at Meadville, direct from Europe, last week.

Tramps broke into the Catholic church at Churchville, Bucks county, and carried off the silver communion service and three gold crucibles.

Col. Wm. Williams, of Huntingdon, has invented an improvement upon the Westhouse air-brake which will enable the engineer to remove the brakes instantly.

There is a movement among the farmers of Lebanon county to combine for the purpose of prosecuting parties who deface their fences by painting advertisements theron.

Jackson M'Bride, of Washington borough, would carry a loaded pistol in his pocket, as boys invariably will do, and on Thursday the weapon emptied itself in his leg.

Cambria county boasts of a female butcher—a lady who not only slaughters sheep, calves and even bullocks with her own hands, but cuts the meat and sells it from a wagon to all who wish to buy.

A horse, while standing in the streets of Lebanon, Saturday, was stricken with paralysis. He was taken charge of by a physician, who in a few hours applied such remedies as restored the muscular action of the animal.

Dr. S. W. Primrose, ex-Prothonotary of Luzerne county, has presented a claim to the commissioners of $26,852, illegally paid to one A. P. Barber. It will make a splendid job for the lawyers, as the commissioners will only refund on legal compulsion.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

An American Almanac, and Treasury of Facts, Statistical, Financial, and Political, for the year 1878. Edited by AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, Librarian of Congress. New York and Washington, The American News Company, 1878.

We should expect from the labors of Mr. Spofford, for so long the efficient librarian of Congress, a book of unusual value, judging from what we know of his abilities, his industry, and his capacity for research, added to his extraordinary facilities for collecting information, and in the above named volume were not disappointed. It is something new of its kind, though many manuals upon the same general plan are every year given to the public. There is no such annual, either in Europe or America, which gives all or nearly all the information which can be obtained from this. Indeed, the amount and extent of the intelligence compressed into this book of something over four hundred pages is something marvelous, and exhibits not only great knowledge and research, but unusual powers of originality and condensation. It is not a political manual, merely, but is intended for general use, and contains such facts as everyone wants to know, comprising the most interesting topics of the day, much of the information being obtainable nowhere else unless with vast labor and opportunities. Many of the subjects are treated historically and in detail, while others are presented in tabular form. We have not space to mention more than a small proportion of the articles, which will give an idea of the character of the whole. After the usual calendar, &c., for the year, there are: "A Brief History of Almanacs;" "Age of Notable Persons," an interesting table; a fine article on "The Capital of the United States;" "The History of the Income Tax;" "Strikes, Past and Present," a valuable resume of the subject; statistics of Presidential elections from 1789 to 1876; "The Forty-fifth Congress;" tables showing imports and exports, and all other receipts and expenditures of the U. S.; tables of population, the army and navy, &c., &c.; all about the public debt of this and other countries, and our finances generally; also a history of the silver question, the coinage of the world, and money and finance generally. The work is truly *multum in parvo*, and anyone who wishes to be well informed upon the topics of the day should study its pages.

Pennsylvania and the Centennial Exposition; Comprising the Preliminary and Final Reports of the Pennsylvania Board of Centennial Managers, &c., &c. Two volumes; three parts; Illustrated. Philadelphia: Printed for the Pennsylvania Board of Centennial Managers, by GILLIS & NAGLE, 1878.

Of course, the great Exhibition—or "Exposition," as the compilers of this work prefer to term it—must have its permanent record, and as it was under Pennsylvania auspices from first to last, a history by the State managers is a tolerable resume of the whole affair. It is by no means a complete catalogue, or even a perfect history of the great display, but it contains as much as will give a fair idea of what it was. The work might have been more condensed, upon a different plan, but perhaps it is as well done as could be expected. Certainly it contains a large amount of information, much of which will be interesting to those who saw the Exhibition and to those who did not. The volumes are splendidly issued, with fine engravings, maps and plans. Altogether, is was a fine thing to do, and will help perpetuate the fame which our State and nation acquired in the one hundredth year of our independent national existence.

The Pictorial History of the World; Embracing Full and Authentic Accounts of every Nation of Ancient and Modern times, &c., &c., &c. By JAMES D. MCCABE, author of "The Centennial History of the United States," etc., etc. Issued by subscription only. Published by the National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Dayton, Ohio.

Of making histories and other works of general information for popular use, there seems to be no end, and it is an encouraging sign that the people are demanding information, and will purchase books, even in the hardest times, when such a volume as this can be profitably issued. We also notice that recent works of this class are generally creditable both for literary and mechanical execution, in place of the catch-pennies which most of those were which appeared for some time and until recently as subscription books. This work is certainly not a catch-penny, but is a very well published history, and so far as we have examined it we see no reason to hesitate to commend it as the best of its kind we have lately seen as a candidate for popular favor. It is excellently printed, with large, clear type, with 1260 double column pages, and the engravings, of which it claims to contain 850, are really good of their kind. One serious fault it has, and that is the want of a comprehensive index.

MARKET STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Another Large Business Establishment to be Erected.

Business improvements on Market street steadily continue, notwithstanding the dullness and the general complaints of hard times. This is true, more especially of the blocks between Seventh and Ninth streets, on which, since 1873, several fine business houses have been erected. When sales have been made in this locality the prices realized have been fully up to any previous time. Property on Market street is held at even higher figures than on Chestnut street or elsewhere in the city. Another extensive improvement is now contemplated by one of our Market street firms, and which will be one of the finest that our city has yet witnessed. Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier, of Eighth and Market streets, have just completed a contract for the erection of a five-story stone building on their properties, Nos. 805, 807 and 809 Market street, adjoining their present store, at the corner of Eighth street, and on completion the whole will be thrown into one building, making one of the finest stores in the city, with a frontage on Market street of over ninety feet. The improvement is one that cannot fail to be a credit, not only to the street, but to the city. Everything about the building is to be of the best and most substantial character. Careful study has been given to every detail of construction. All the latest improvements have been adopted, including steam elevators, which will make the upper floors as available and convenient as the first floor itself. The building operations will begin about June 1st, and it is expected that in a little over three months the completed store will be thrown open to the public.—*Phila. Press, May 4th.*

A novel offer has been made to light the streets of Pittsburg with powerful reflecting lanterns placed on three adjacent hills. A company has been formed for the purpose, and the proposition is to charge the city nothing for the lighting, an income being derived from the use of the discarded lamp posts as standards for revolving advertising drums.

Additional Local Matters.

One of the gas lamps on High street is in need of a new pane of glass on the upper side.

Good note paper 7 cents per quire and envelopes 5 cents per pack, at Jonn C. Miller & Co.'s, successors to James Welch.

Mr. Jos. Smith, a juror on the Rothrock abortion case last week, took sick during the trial, and listened to the evidence and arguments from a sofa, being unable to sit in a chair.

At the convention of the school directors of this county, held in the Court House yesterday, Henry Meyer was unanimously re-elected county superintendent, being no opposition.

John S. Lyon has purchased James Welch's interest in the book store lately owned by Welch & Miller. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm name of John C. Miller & Co.

You can buy a good suit at Newman's for $2.75 worth $6, a better suit for $3.75 worth $7, an all wool suit for $6.50 worth $12, and all other goods lower in proportion. He will, at all times, sell cheaper than the rest. tf

The most thrifty tomato plants in town, are offered for sale by Mr. Shortlidge's children. They are of the Trophy variety, and grown from the headquarter seed, selected from tomatoes weighing from sixteen to twenty ounces.

A man named Hill, of Washington county, walks from Hill station to church, a distance of five miles, every Sunday, and has not missed two consecutive Sundays in twenty years.

Judge Rockafeller, of Northumberland county, in view of the large number of trials to come off at the June term of court, has ordered the jury commissioners to draw 108 jurymen.

The Juniata *Times:* We saw a rock fish opened on Wednesday morning, in course of preparation for dinner at the Jacobs House, that had in its maw an ordinary sized herring, which it had swallowed whole, head foremost, shortly before being captured. And the fish was not a large one either.

READING NOTICES.

"To DO as folks of fashion do," in one respect at least, you must use Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which is immensely popular among the elite of society, and deservedly so, for it is the most salutary of beautifiers and purifiers. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown. 18-4t

DOCTORS GAVE HIM UP.—"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! If that is so, I will go this minute and get some for my poor George. I know hops are good." 18-2t

To Whom it may Concern.

To all wishing a first-class machine we would call your attention to our Improved Howe Machine, as it is the easiest running, more durable, and will do any variety of work. To those wishing to buy we would respectfully ask them to call before purchasing.

Resp'y, A. C. MOORE, Ag't,

P. S. A. C. Moore is our only authorized agent in Milesburg.

16 4t HOWE MACHINE CO.

Dr. VanDyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VANDYKE, whose life long speciality, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which is spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail, 75 cts. Office, 50 north 5th St. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. 9-27-1y-eow

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.—It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup can not be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by J. Zeller & Son and F. P. Green. 35-tf-eow

HOW IT IS DONE.—The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich;" the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second (good health), by using Green's August Flower. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of August Flower will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles, 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the United States. 36-eow-tf

S. & A. Loeb dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Carpets and General Merchandise.

Always AHEAD! We always lead in PRICES, and make others follow!

HOW TO PRACTICE ECONOMY! A SHORT TREATISE ON SAVING MONEY!

HOW TO SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING JUDICIOUSLY!

A Dollar will go farther now than ever before in the History of our Country, by judicious handling, and we will show you how to do it:

25 yards of Calico for - - One Dollar	20 yards of Muslin for - - One Dollar	3 good Shirts for - - - One Dollar	A good Dress for - - - One Dollar
25 yards of Calico for - - One Dollar	20 yards of Muslin for - - One Dollar	3 good Shirts for - - - One Dollar	A good Dress for - - - One Dollar
10 lbs. of WHITE SUGAR for . . One Dollar	20 pieces of GOOD SOAP for . . . One Dollar	Good RIO COFFEE at . . .	20 Cents per lb.
10 lbs. of WHITE SUGAR for . . One Dollar	20 pieces of GOOD SOAP for . . . One Dollar	Good RIO COFFEE at . . .	20 Cents per lb.
10 lbs. of WHITE SUGAR for . . One Dollar	20 pieces of GOOD SOAP for . . . One Dollar	Good RIO COFFEE at . . .	20 Cents per lb.

The Quality of all our Goods ADVANCED and the Prices VERY MUCH REDUCED.

Good CALICOES a 4 cents per yard.			
Good COTTONADES for Pantaloons, at . .	10 cents,	worth	20
Good CHEVIOTS for Shirting, at . . .	10 "	"	15
Good TABLE LINENS at	30 "	"	50
Good TOWELING LINENS at	6 "	"	12½
Good TOWELING LINENS at	8 "	"	15
Good TOWELING LINENS at	10 "	"	18
Good RUSSIA CRASH at	12½ "	"	18
Ladies' TRIMMED HATS at . . .	50 "	"	100
Ladies' TRIMMED HATS at . . .	75 "	"	150
Ladies' TRIMMED HATS at . . .	100 "	"	200
Ladies' GAITERS for . $1.00.	Ladies' SHOES for .		$1.00
KID GLOVES, two buttons, for 50 cents.			

Spring Shades of CAMBRICS at . . .	8 cents per yard,	worth	12½
Spring Shades of DRESS PLAIDS at . .	8 "	"	12½
Spring Shades of DRESS PLAIDS at . .	10 "	"	15
Spring Shades of DRESS PLAIDS at . .	12½ "	"	25
Spring Shades of BOUVETTES at . . .	15 "	"	30

Black ALPACAS for 25 cents, never before less than 40 cents.
Wash POPLINS, good styles, at 10 cents per yard.
DRESS LINEN for 20 cents, sold last season at 35 cents.
Spring SHAWLS for 50 cents. Shawls at 75 cents.
Spring SHAWLS for $1.00. Fine Shawls at $1.50.
Ladies' CORSETS for 30 cents.
Spool COTTON for 2 cents a spool.
Black CASHMERES for 50 cents—all wool.

Trimming Silks, all shades, Galoon Braids, Fringes, Buttons, Gimps, all the different thousand-and-one styles of Dress Trimmings always on hand; Ladies' Neck Ties, Bows, Lace Barbs, Hat Ornaments, Veilings, Kid Gloves, etc., etc.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES! HAMBURG EDGINGS!! HAMBURG INSERTINGS!!!

HAMBURGS at	5 cents.	6 cents.	8 cents.	Beautiful styles at 10 cents.
HAMBURGS at	5 cents.	6 cents.	8 cents.	

250 New Styles of CARPETS! in all conceivable colors and styles, from 20 cts. per yard up to $2. The LARGEST line ever kept in a country store.

OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADINGS AND WINDOW FIXTURES.

THIS IS NO IDLE BLAST! WE MEAN ALL WE ADVERTISE!! CALL AND BE CONVINCED!!!

Allegheny-Street, BELLEFONTE, PA. **S. & A. LOEB.** Allegheny-Street, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Forty-two persons were admitted to Beecher's church last Sunday, eleven of whom were baptised. In his evening prayer Mr. Beecher said: "We have been slow and difficult in things spiritual, and quick and strong in things carnal."

The famine in the north of China rages with increasing severity and the most dreadful reports come from the afflicted regions. In one town a man opened a shop for the sale of human flesh and did a good business in cannibalistic joints and roasts till the local mandarin interfered with this rather novel and utterly horrible experiment by causing the shopkeeper to be arrested and beheaded.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW for April, just published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York, contains some interesting articles enumerated below.

1. "The First Ten Years of the Canadian Dominion." Briefly reviews the history of the period, describes the political parties of old Canada, the formation of the Dominion, the rise of the Opposition, and the defeat of the First Dominion Government.

2. "Mycenæ." Describes Dr. Schliemann's recent discoveries, and examines at length the tradition about the death and funeral of Agamemnon, with many doubts as to the "prehistoric" theory.

3. "Victor Hugo." Pronounces Victor Hugo to be the greatest European poet of our century, and in illustration of this opinion, criticises in detail his principal poems, dramas, and romances.

4. "A Woman's Reply to Frederick Harrison." A short protest by Frances Martin against Mr. Harrison's theory of the Soul and Future Life.

5. "The North-West Frontier of India." The principal features of the border-land are described, including the British relations with Afghanistan, and the Persian boundary; the apprehension of a Russian attack on this frontier is pronounced to be an absurd dream.

6. "Constantinople." An account of the present social and political state of that city, by a writer who has resided there for five years.

7. "The Proposed New University in Manchester."

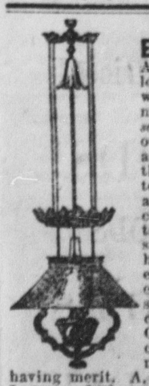
8. "The Duke of Argyll and Disestablishment in Scotland."

9. "The Russian and Turkish War." In this article we have a short account of the actual events and course of the contest up to the present time.

10. "Phases of the Eastern Question." Briefly presents the questions which Europe is now called upon to decide or ratify.

The closing section, "Contemporary Literature," reviews, as usual, the principal publications of the last quarter.

The periodicals reprinted by the The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburg, Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.



Celebrated Library EXTENSION LAMP!

Adapted to any room, high or low ceiling. Lowered to table when in use, and raised by merely touching. *Perfectly safe from falling.* Lights without removing chimney. Quite as convenient as gas, and at ¼ the expense. The same extension principle is applied to all our chandeliers not exceeding 6 lights. The advantages are: increased light with same consumption of oil, by having the light where wanted; safety, can not be knocked over or upset. The extension machinery is simple, and cannot possibly give way. Cuts of Extension Lamp and chandeliers of all styles furnished free. We sell all lamps having merit. A. J. WEIDENER, Dealer in Lamps and Glassware, 368 Second Street, Philadelphia. 18-4t

New Advertisements.

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING AND regulating a Curb Market for the Borough of Bellefonte.

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Bellefonte, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same.

SEC. 1. That in order to make it more convenient for farmers, gardners and other persons to sell their vegetables, meat, fowls, butter, eggs, potatoes, fruits and such other marketing as they may desire to sell, a Curb Market is hereby established, and the pavements on the front and North and South sides of the Court House yard, together with the pavement on the East side of Allegheny street, extending from High street to Pike alley, and the several pavements facing the "Diamond," are hereby designated as the localities for the said market.

SEC. 2. The said locality may be used by all persons having marketing to sell as aforesaid on market days, between the hours of 4 o'clock A. M. and 9 o'clock A. M. of said days, and at no other time; and the market days shall be Tuesday and Saturday of each and every week.

SEC. 3. That from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to hawk, huckster, peddle, sell or dispose of any meat, fish, vegetables, butter, eggs, lard, chickens, ducks, geese, fruits or other marketing upon the streets or alleys of the Borough of Bellefonte otherwise than in this ordinance provided.

SEC. 4. During the regular hours of the Curb Market it shall be unlawful for any person to hawk, huckster, sell or otherwise dispose of any meat, butter, eggs, fish, vegetables, fruit or any other marketing upon any of the streets or alleys within the limits of the Borough, provided that after the regular market hours it shall be lawful on the regular market days to hawk, peddle, sell or otherwise dispose of marketing on any of the streets or alleys within the said Borough.

SEC. 5. Every person or persons who avail themselves of the privileges of the market established by this ordinance, shall pay a license or tax of ten (10) cents for each and every wagon, carriage or other vehicle and stands or benches not occupying more than six feet frontage, and five cents for baskets not occupying more than three feet frontage used in the sale of marketing produce; provided that not more than one family offer said marketing, etc. from the said wagon, carriage or other vehicle, stand, bench or basket.

SEC. 6. A Clerk of the Market shall be appointed by the Town Council, whose duty it shall be to see that lawful weights and measures are used at the market, exclude all unwholesome and unmarketable meats and provisions, of which he, the said Market Clerk, shall be the sole judge; designate space, adjust disputes as to places of wagons and vehicles at the market, and shall collect the aforesaid tax or license on each and every market day from each and every person having a market wagon or vehicle, stand or basket at the market with marketing, &c., paying the same to the Treasurer of the Borough, and taking his receipt therefor and account to the Town Council at the first regular meeting of each and every month, the receipt of the Treasurer being his voucher.

SEC. 6. And it shall be his duty to have all the garbage and offal made by the market cleaned from the streets and sidewalks, immediately after the market on each and every market day. The said Clerk of the Market shall receive such compensation for his services as the Council from time to time may fix.

SEC. 7. It shall be the special duty of the police and Clerk of the Market to keep passage ways open on the streets and sidewalks during market hours, and also to enforce all the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 8. Any person or persons who shall be found guilty of a violation of the provisions of this ordinance, or who shall refuse or omit to pay the license or tax imposed by the fifth section of this ordinance, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars at the discretion of the Chief Burgess or Justice of the Peace before whom the person or persons so offending may be convicted, one-half of the penalty to go to the informer and the other half for the use of the Borough.

SEC. 9. There is nothing in this Ordinance to prevent the selling of the articles provided for in the 1st section to merchants.

Ordained and enacted into an Ordinance this 6th day of May, A. D. 1878.

Approved, GEORGE H. WEAVER, Chief Burgess.
ISAAC MITCHELL, Clerk. 17-3t

50 Diamond, Star, Egg, Rose and Floral Cards with name. Securbe & Co., Kinderhook, N. Y. 19-4t

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.

If YOU are not taking any, then attend to that DUTY NOW by subscribing for that reliable FAMILY JOURNAL,

"THE PRESBYTERIAN"

Published Weekly, at 1510 Chestnut-St., Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

Price $2.65 a Year, Postage Included.

NOTICE.—In Clubs of 5 or more subscribers the price is $2.15 a year each. Its seed-thoughts for Sunday Schools, "News of Churches," and the "Work of Our Church," at Home and Abroad; its Correspondence from all parts of world; its able contributions from eminent men, and its editorials on the leading subjects of the day, make it one of the cheapest and Most Valuable Family Newspaper in the country. It will contain (at frequent intervals) sermons by Rev. Dr. WADSWORTH and other eloquent divines, any one of which will amply repay for the subscription.

Send $2.65 by post-office money-order, check, or registered letter, addressed to

THE PRESBYTERIAN,
1510 *Chestnut St., Philadelphia.*

Our Premium for 1878

IS A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING,

The Shepherd of Jerusalem

SIZE 32 BY 22 INCHES.

The subject is one of impressive interest. A shepherd in quest of some lambs that have strayed from the flock, overtakes them on "THE HILL OF CALVARY," at the foot of a cross, on which is an inscription which has arrested his attention. The Bible student at once comprehends that the words upon which the simple Shepherd is pondering, are those of that remarkable title, written in Hebrew, Greek and Latin, of which Pilate said "WHAT I HAVE I HAVE WRITTEN," viz:—"JESUS OF NAZARETH THE KING UF THE JEWS!" and the full significance of the mission of Him, "WHO CAME TO SEEK AND TO SAVE THAT WHICH WAS LOST," and of "THE GOOD SHEPHERD (WHO) GIVETH HIS LIFE FOR THE SHEEP," strikes the observer as he contemplates the scene before him—the humble Shepherd, standing between his Sheep and the Goats in the background is unconsciously to himself, fulfilling a Christ-like office in his faithful watch over the weak ones committed to his care. Near him is a SERPENT CRUSHED, symbolizing that "THE SEED OF THE WOMAN SHALL BRUISE THE SERPENT'S HEAD." But our space does not permit us to dwell in detail on its merits.

Any one *sending us* **$3.00** *will receive* **"The Presbyterian"** *for one year,* **and this Fine Engraving** *in a case, postpaid.*

Address, by post-office money order, check, or registered letter,

MUTCHMORE & CO.,
Publishers of "THE PRESBYTERIAN."
18-3t 1510 *Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.*

Collins' Voltaic Plaster

IS SIMPLY WONDERFUL.

KINGSTON, MINN., April 20, 1877.
I consider COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER the best plaster I ever saw, and am recommending it to all. C. MCMORROW.

HUME, ILL., April 18, 1877.
It has done my boy more good than all other medicines. He now goes to school for the first time in three years. ELIZA JANE DUFFIELD.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

for local pains, lameness, soreness, weakness, numbness, and inflammation of the lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, bowels, bladder, heart and muscles, is equal to an army of doctors and acres of plants and shrubs.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Sold by all Druggists and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. 17 4w

CLOTHING

AT RETAIL FOR

Wholesale Prices!!

A Man's full Suit for . . . $5.00 that used to $10.00.

A neat, nice styled good Suit, at $6.00 good wear.

All wool CASSIMER SUITS for the price of making.

Boy's Suits for . . . . . $2.50 that used to be $6.00.

Neat Style Spring OVERCOATS.

PRICES BELOW THOSE OF ALL OTHERS.

Practice economy, by saving money, by buying your Clothing of

S. & A. LOEB'S,

ALLEGHENY STREET,
12tf BELLEFONTE, PA.

TRUTHS.

Hop Bitters,

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints, and Drunkenness.

$1000 IN GOLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and free books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.

The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Surest and Best.

FOR SALE BY

F. POTTS GREEN,
16 BELLEFONTE, PA. 1m

ORGANS *Highest honors at all World's Exhibitions.* LATEST CATALOGUES and CIRCULARS, with **new styles, reduced prices** and much information, **sent free.** MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York or Chicago. 17 4w

A chance TO MAKE some Money, Sure.

"Cornell's History of Pennsylvania." Now ready. Write for Agency at once. JOHN SULLY & CO., Publishers, 725 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. 10 16-3m

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. v8 33-1y

YARD AT BELLEFONTE, PA. F. W. CRIDER.
MILL AT SNOW SHOE, PA. P. B. CRIDER.

LUMBER.

P. B. CRIDER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS.

In connection with their Mills in Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., they have started

A Retail LUMBER YARD near Duncan, Hale & Co.'s Mill, Bellefonte, Pa.,

where they are prepared to fill orders promptly for any kind of BUILDING MATERIAL, FENCING, PAVING, &c. White and Yellow Pine, Oak and Hemlock Plank, Boards, and Building Lumber; Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Weatherboarding; Weather-boards, Surfaced Boards and Stripping; Posts, Rails, Pailings and Scantling; Roofing and Plastering Laths, Shingles and Shingles; Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, Shutters and Mouldings.

CELLAR GRATES, WINDOW WEIGHTS AND BRICK; LIME, HAIR, GLASS, NAILS, &c., &c.

☞A reasonable amount of farm produce taken in exchange. 10-16 1y

Auctioneer's Card.

PHILIP TEATS, who has had large experience as an Auctioneer, offers his services to the people of Centre county.

He speaks German and English,

and possesses the invaluable gift in an auctioneer of a loud, clear voice, and can be distinctly heard a long distance. Those having work of this kind to do will do well to give him a call. Charges moderate. Call on or address him at Bellefonte, Pa. 12-1year

PATENTS

OBTAINED for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State.

Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. 17-4t

New Advertisements.

FARM FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a farm in Marion township, containing three hundred and eighty-eight acres, about fifty acres cleared, a good house and barn, wash house and other necessary buildings on the place, also good water and a large assortment of fine fruit trees. This is a good opportunity for anyone wanting a good home. Terms to suit purchaser. Price $3,500. Apply to

EDWARD T. TUTEN,
19 9-tf REPUBLICAN office.
Bellefonte, Feb. 23, 1878.

TEMPERANCE ORCHESTRA.

THE above organization can be engaged to play for churches, Sunday schools, social entertainments, temperance organizations, festivals, &c., at very reasonable rates, by applying by letter or in person to the leader.

E. A SMITH, Leader.
No 7, Humes' Block. 7-4f

ESTATE OF FREDERICK KNOFFSINGER, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Frederick Knoffsinger, late of Spring Township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Susan Knoffsinger, widow of said decedent, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay. SUSAN KNOFFSINGER,
14-6t Administratrix.
March, 27, 1878.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Frederick Leathers—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Frederick Leathers, deceased, late of Howard township, having been granted the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. K. LEATHERS,
WM. T. LEATHERS, } Executors.
Mountain Eagle P. O. 17-6w

ALL persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the personal property now in the hands of George W. Emenheizer, of Boggs township, Centre Co., Pa., to wit: One hog, one 2-horse wagon, one wind mill, 1 cutting box, 200 pounds chop, 1 colt, 1 cow, 24 chickens, 2 horses, 1 wagon, 1 iron kettle, 1 acre of wheat and rye in ground, together with all household furniture and all other personal property, as the same has been purchased by us at sheriff's sale, and is subject to our order at any time.

17-3t McCLAIN & COOK.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—Gibboney F. Hoop, of Centre county, Pa., a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given, to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 17th day of May, 1878, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before Samuel Harper, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 85 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. [18-2t] S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

$50 **For a CASE of CATARRH That Sanford's Radical Cure** for Catarrh will not instantly relieve and speedily cure. References, Henry Wells, Esq., Wells, Fargo & Co., Aurora, N. Y. Wm. Bowen, Esq., McHatton, Grant & Bowen, St. Louis. Testimonials and treatise by mail. Price, with improved Inhaler, $1. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. 10 19-3t

$50

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco!

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities* and *excellence and lasting character of excellence and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

G. F. WARDLE, General Agent, Philadelphia 18-3t

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

Tree Wash.

The following recipe for a tree wash was handed to us by Adam Hess, Esq., of Boalsburg. He secured it from Randolph Peters, of Wilmington, Del., an extensive peach nursery man:

Take stone lime, slack and prepare as for ordinary whitewash in an old barrel or box; take enough at a time to make a bucket two-thirds full of the proper consistency for whitewashing. Now add one pint of gas tar, one pound whale oil soap, dissolved in hot water, or one pint of common soft soap, or one pound of potash, or one pint strong lye from wood ashes. Then add clay or loam enough to make the bucket full of the wash; proper thickness to be applied with a whitewash brush. If the trees have had the earth ridged up around them, take the earth away from around the collar and apply the wash to the body of the tree from the limbs to the ground, or down to the roots. Its advantages are: First, it will destroy the bark louce; will give the trees a bright, clean, healthy appearance, and prevent rust, and in the apple and peach will prevent the attacks of the borer, and I have known cases where peach trees have been badly affected with the borer that they have all left and the trees become healthy and vigorous with one application of this wash. Again, mice or rabbits will not girdle trees where this wash is used. Apply in May for general benefit of the trees, and late autumn as a preventative against mice and rabbits.

Spring Chickens.

As the spring approaches, the younger members of the farmer's family—if not, perchance, their mother—are laying plans for their annual employment—or rather enjoyment—of raising young chickens.

Remembrance of former years will bring to mind some individual hens that showed certain peculiarities. One did not keep steadily to her work of hatching; another, perhaps, broke her eggs; while others behaved so quietly as to allow you to lift them off the nest, examine the eggs, and replace them again, without any such annoyance as some that pecked at your hands till they tore the skin. Those that sat well, brought out the most chicks and took the greatest care of them, will be the first to have the privilege of sitting again, should they so desire; and the cross old hen that is suspected of killing other hens' chicks will be shut up when broody, till she is cured of the fever. Then the eggs of those hens that laid best must be saved to be set; also some of different breeds, to be compared for their special merits, not forgetting those of the strongest and hardiest of the flock.

Those who have many out-buildings will bear in mind to put nests in quiet corners, so that their favorite birds may lay where they will want them to sit. This makes easy work for those who have to look after them; for a hen generally keeps well to the nest she has been accustomed to lay in, especially if it is in a quiet, cozy corner that every hen cannot find out.

Do not allow the impulses of a few fine days, in very early spring, to lead you to set hens too early. This is a poor practice. April is early enough to have the chicks hatched out, as we sometimes have such cold weather in March that it is a hard matter to raise chicks, unless they are allowed to get around a kitchen fire during stormy weather, and are put in a very warm place at night.

Unless you want a large proportion of cockerels, do not set all the largest eggs you can pick out. There are no means known by which the sex of eggs can, with certainty, be determined. Although many have thought some signs indicated the sex, yet, after repeated fair trials, all these indications have entirely failed with me, except the one which follows: With regard to the eggs of most of the feathered kingdom, if you pick the biggest out of a nest, they are the ones that generally produce males, especially if they happen to be the first laid. Even in a canary's nest, it is noticable that the first egg laid is very often the largest; the young from it is first hatched out, keeps ahead of its comrades, is the first to quit the nest, and the first to sing.

A daily ration of green food is actually necessary for laying hens. Vegetables, either cooked or raw, are much relished also, and serve in some measure to supply the place of green diet. Onions chopped fine and mixed with their food are exceedingly wholesome, and if not a cure are certainly preventive of disease in many instances. Growing chickens are even more anxious for green food than laying hens. They crave it, and when necessary to be housed from it on account of inclement weather, it should be provided for them. There is no green food so wholesome for them as onion tops cut up fine.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has concluded to place new piers under the iron bridge at Rockville, and a force of masons and laborers began work on Monday. The old piers are not considered strong enough to withstand the strain of heavy trains passing over them. When the new piers will have been placed in position, the superstructure will be one of the finest and strongest in the country.

Value of Thought.

It is not the intense thought of the philosopher and inventor—that thought which has created civilization and revolutionized industry—that is here referred to, but the headwork of which every man is capable in the ordinary affairs of every-day life. The capacity for such thought, however, is seldom a measure of its practice, for thousands who *can* think, *don't*. This widespread thoughtlessness is the fruitful parent of blunders, errors, loss improvidence, blighted hopes, regret, and too often, alas! of crime; for evil comes from want of thought as well as from lack of sense. How often are misshaps and disasters, due mainly to our own heedlessness, excused or bemoaned with reflection, "I never thought," or, "Oh, that I had thought!"

It has been well remarked that the main difference in mental processes between man and the rest of animal creation, is the inability of the latter to foresee that certain results will follow certain causes. Although raised high above the remainder of animated nature by the gift of this faculty, yet we, through our inconsiderateness, too often fail to realize the fact, with sufficient vividness to influence our daily lives, that nothing is more inexorable than cause and effect. Hence plans thoughtfully matured and wisely laid and carried out are, barring inevitable misschances, sure to turn out well; whereas the schemes hastily undertaken are executed without reflection, have a happy issue only by accident.

There are few occupations whose conditions are so favorable to calm reflection as farming; and it is doubtful if there is any in which it can be more beneficial and profitable. Many of the labors of the farm soon become well-nigh mechanical, allowing the mind to dwell on other matters; and it is of great importance, not only to the increase and even preservation of intelligence, but also to success in life that, under these circumstances, these self-communings, instead of being muddled, vague, or trivial, should be clear, definite, and serious. Nor need a farmer go beyond the limits of his own acres for interesting subjects of profitable thought. Not only do the methods of tillage, manuring and cropping best adapted to his land and circumstances, afford him topics of remunerative reflection, but also the choice of the modes most economical in trouble, time and outlay, of accomplishing his necessary labors. The science, also, as well as the art of agriculture, should find frequent place in his thoughts, not merely on account of the interest every intelligent man must feel in investigating the causes of the effects which are either a benefit or injury to him; but also because a clear perception of the principles of his art will enable him to escape many errors and to discover fresh opportunities for their application. It is conceded on all hands that the greatest advance in agriculture has been made since its principles have been the subject of careful study; and what is true of the occupation of the farming community at large, is also true concerning that of each of its members.

Pre-eminent success in farming is always the result of diligent thought, and its outcome, careful system. Of two men, one remarkable for sprightly intelligence and a large fund of general information, the other greatly his inferior in capacity and acquirements, we frequently see the latter eminently succesful in pursuits in which the former has either disastrously failed, or is barely making a livelihood. Careful study of the conduct of both will always show that, despite the disparity of their mental endowments, the measure of their success is invariably proportionate to the thought and system each has introduced into the conduct of his affairs. What higher proof could be adduced of the value of thought?

Strawberries Then and Now.

Wm. Parry, in his address on this subject before the Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society, gives the following account of strawberry progress within his remembrance:

Strawberries grown in the garden for family use, and the surplus carried to the nearest town, was about the extent of the trade, until the introduction of Hovey's Seedling in 1834, which gave a great impetus to the cultivation of strawberries, and many persons planted them largely. Still many patches well manured and highly cultivated would make a vigorous growth and bloom profusely, yet the pistils would not expand, the blossoms would wither and blast, producing but little fruit; the grower became discouraged and concluded that raising strawberries was an uncertain business.

But after the publication in 1846, by Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, that it was necessary for the Hovey and other pistillate varieties to be accompanied with a portion of staminate plants to impregnate them, to insure full crops of fruit, strawberries could be grown with as much certainty and as plentifully as other crops, and were sent to market by the wagon load, as peaches and apples had been before.

The art of growing strawberries abundantly was still more simplified by the introduction of Wilson's Albany, a hermaphrodite plant, having blossoms perfect in both organs, and wonderfully productive, large size, firm flesh, turning red before ripe, would carry a long distance to market and look well when exposed for sale, possessing in an eminent degree those qualities more desired by large growers who must transport their berries a long distance to market; and thousands of acres are now cultivated to produce the large quantity of strawberries which are sent daily in their season hundreds of miles to the large cities, New York having received in one day more than 10,000 bushels. And in Philadelphia, in the height of the season, as many as 200 bushels have been thrown in the dock in a single day for the want of purchasers, showing that the market can be overstocked with Wilson's Albany, which are not very palatable in the condition they are usually shipped to market from a distance.

Perhaps no person has given more attention to the improvement of the strawberry by cross fertilization, or whose efforts have been attended with greater success, than E. W. Durand, of New Jersey, who has now more than 3,000 distinct varieties on his plantation, among which are to be found some of the largest and finest strawberries in cultivation, measuring from six to nine inches in circumference, such as Great American, Beauty, Pioneer, Black Defiance, Centennial, and other magnificent fruits, which are well worthy of trial in all sections of our country.

Grinding Wheat.

It is the custom with most farmers to drive to the mill every few weeks during busy seasons with from two to four bushels of wheat, wasting a large part of the day in that manner. The better way is to have enough ground at once to supply the family for six months, or even longer. If you have no barrels, buy new apple barrels, put in the flour and head up. The barrels will do for apples when the flour is consumed. There are several reasons for urging this course: In the first place, by having a large grist you get more flour per bushel, and of better quality. You can get the flour from your own wheat, which is hardly possible where only two bushels are taken at once. Flour is better after having been ground some time. Much time is saved in cleaning wheat and driving to mill, and much waste also, as is the case where small lots are cleaned and put up, and where mice have access.

Oiling and Blacking Harness.

All harness that is in constant use should be washed, oiled and blackened at least twice a year. When it is to be oiled, unbuckle in all parts, and wash the surface clean with strong soapsuds. Any coating of gum which the soapsuds will not remove may be removed by a little turpentine or benzine. Then warm the leather through and through. As soon as it is dry on the surface, and before it is dry to the centre, apply the oil. Neat's-foot oil is the best. Linceed oil will make the harness dry and stiff. Apply the oil with a paint brush or swab, the harness lying on a big bench or board. The small pieces may be dipped in a pan of oil and drawn out slowly between the thumb and fingers to wipe off the excesses of the fluid. By using a large pan, one can oil a harness in a few moments neatly and thoroughly, and without wasting any oil. As soon as the oil has dried in, a coat of leather varnish should be applied.

"Setting" Hens.

There are no expressions in the English language in the use of which people make more mistakes than in speaking of sitting hens, or hens that sit or desire to sit. These errors arise from an imperfect knowledge of use of the verbs *to sit* and *to set*. To sit, as we all know, is the act of sitting, as in a chair or on a nest; so we can correctly say a *setting* of eggs. We can also say, "I have *set* a hen," because it required either some act of ours to place her on the nest, as putting eggs in it and setting the hen thereon, or she went upon it voluntarily, by which act she set herself upon the eggs; but as soon as she has adjusted herself in the nest she becomes a *sitting* hen. We should, therefore, say "a hen sits, is sitting or desires to sit," and "a setting of eggs for a hen I am going to see that wants to sit;" and in no case can we properly say "a setting hen," or "a hen that wants to set," etc.

Profitable Work at Home.

Where there is a will there is a way. The old adage is nowhere more true than in finding work. The man who relies wholly on employment which others can give him, makes a serious mistake. It may be, as in thousands of instances it unfortunately is the fact, that such a one will for long intervals be thrown out of work. When the capitalist ceases to make a profit, he dismisses hired help and closes out his business. This is what has happened to many thousands of the unemployed to-day. It will always be so while men rely on others for the privilege of labor. Some means by which the mass of men may at least partially employ themselves is the only practical remedy. Whoever has a home, be it ever so humble, has received the first means to an honorable independence. There is always something to be done to promote the convenience and comfort of the home, and, in the absence of work giving money remuneration, making the home more pleasant and comfortable is the best job which any man can undertake. It is a sign of shiftlessness, if not worse, to see men idle while a day's work might be well expended in battening doors and windows against winter's rude blasts, or in providing some simple conveniences long needed by the good housewife to lighten her work.

Funeral Bill 170 Years Old.

Funeral charges of Samuel Blanchard, April, 1707:

	£.	s.	d.
6 galls. of wine	1	10	0
20 prs. gloves	1	10	0
Rum, sugar, allspice	0	9	3
½ bar. cider	0	5	0
Mourning scarfs	1	17	0
Coffin, 7s., digging grave, 10s	0	17	0

An extract from an old history of Andover, Mass., published in 1823, speaking of old funeral customs in that time says:

"The relatives, bearers and neighbors returned from the grave to the house of mourning, and partook of supper. Mr. Phillips, in a sermon preached in 1720, disapproaves of the practice as unsuitable to the occasion, and observes that recently the best people in Boston had agreed to offer no strong drink at funerals.

"For mourning, the men put crape around the hat, and sometimes wore black clothes, or black buttons and buckles and gloves. The women dressed in black gowns, and wore scarfs, black bonnets, veils and gloves. During the Revolutionary war, men wore black crape around the arm, and the women a black ribbon in the bonnet. It was customary to give gloves and rings at funerals. White gloves were given to the bearers; they were laid upon the coffin, and were taken by the bearers when they took up the coffin.

"Purple gloves were afterwards given in place of white, until the practice was laid aside, which was during the war for independence."

The impudence of these Chinese is actually becoming unbearable. To them there is nothing new under heaven. They lay claim to everything. They have had in ages past a man wiser than our Soloman, they boldly tell us Christians that we did not invent printing, and if we try to inculcate some elements of civilized decency into a heathen's head by relating one of our much-prized fables, he will smile in a childlike manner, and indifferently remark that that story was told by Choo-Foo-Ysze or Confucious or some other ancient Chinaman more than four thousand years ago. And now to cap the climax of their unpardonable presumption, a Nevada newspaper man has discovered a Chinese base ball club! He watched a practice game by the nine and states that they play just as we do, except that the pitcher throws over hand and the batter strikes as if he were chopping wood, rarely making a good hit. Moreover, when a hit is made the man at the bat runs to third base first; but then it is just what might be expected from a heathen. But this is the aggravating part of this man's story. Hung Lung, the captain of the nine, laughed loudly when told the game was of American origin, and with the coolest assurance imparted the fact that base ball had been played in China for over nine hundred years! It was at its fullest glory in the year 1200 under Too Luck the Bold, but since 1432 has been declining because during that year, at one of the annual games on his Majesty's birth day, a lady of the royal house was struck on the neck by the ball and killed. Such an outrageous statement as this calls for a general uprising of base ballists to vindicate our national game.—*Clearfield County Times.*

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE

For Dropsy.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Oct. 19, 1877.
DR. H. R. STEVENS:
It is a pleasure to give my testimony for your valuable medicine. I was sick for a long time with Dropsy, under the doctor's care. He said it was Water between the Heart and Liver. I received no benefit until I commenced taking the Vegetine; in fact, I was growing worse. I have tried many remedies; they did not help me. Vegetine is the medicine for Dropsy. I began to feel better after taking a few bottles, I have taken thirty bottles in all. I am perfectly well, never felt better. No one can feel more thankful than I do.
I am, dear sir, gratefully yours,
A. D. WHEELER.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE.

For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.

ISLESBORO, ME., Dec. 28, 1877.
MR. STENENS:
Dear Sir,—I had had a cough for eighteen years, when I commenced taking the Vegetine. I was very low; my system was debilitated by disease. I had the Kidney Complaint, and was very nervous—cough bad, lungs sore. When I had taken one bottle I found it was helping me; it has helped my cough, and it strengthens me. I am now able to do my work. Never found anything like the Vegetine. I know it is everything it is recommended to be.
MRS. A. J. PENDLETON.

VEGETINE is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the bowles; quiets the nervous system; acts directly upon the secretions; and arouses the whole system to action.

VEGETINE

For Sick Headache.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Jan. 1, 1878.
MR. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir,—I have used your Vegetine for Sick Headache, and been greatly benefited thereby. I have every reason to believe it to be a good medicine. Yours very respectfully,
MRS. JAMES CONNER,
411 Third St.

HEADACHE.—There are various causes for headache, as derangement of the circulating system, of the digestive organs, of the nervous system, etc. Vegetine can be said to be a sure remedy for the many kinds of headache, as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint, Nervousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Biliousness, etc. Try the Vegetine. You will never regret it.

VEGETINE

Doctor's Report.

DR. CHAS. M. DUDDENHAUSEN, Apothecary,
Evansville, Ind.
The doctor writes: I have a large number of good customers who take Vegetine. They all speak well of it. I know it is a good medicine for the complaints for which it is recommended.
DECEMBER 27, 1877.

VEGETINE is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep.

VEGETINE

Doctor's Report.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:—
Dear Sir,—We have been selling your valuable Vegetine for three years, and we find that it gives perfect satisfaction. We believe it to be the best blood purifier now sold.
Very respectfully,
DR. J. E. BROWN & CO.,
Druggists, Uniontown, Ky.

VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Dry Goods.

Strawbridge & Clothier,

Desire to keep before the people the great advantages which they are able to offer to purchasers of every description of Dry Goods.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

AND

EXCLUSIVELY CASH PURCHASES

Enables us to secure all our supplies at the lowest possible rates, and it is safe to say at least 25 per cent. lower than any house whose business is transacted on the credit system. A large business and moderate expenses permit very small profits, and having all these advantages, there can be no doubt that we distribute goods to consumers at much lower prices than are usual, and at least as low as the same goods are sold at wholesale.

It is impossible to name but a few items out of our immense stock, but samples of every description of goods cheerfully forwarded on application by mail.

SPRING SUITINGS

12½ CENTS.

POPLIN LUSTRES, 12½ Cents,

One-Half Wool, and Desirable Shades.

SPRING CASHMERES,

One-Half Wool

AT FIFTEEN CENTS.

FANCY MOHAIRS, 18 CENTS.

Manchester and Pacific Fancy Mohairs, 20 Cts.

Stylish Novelty Suitings, 25 Cents,

FLEURI COSTUME CLOTH,

(A Novelty)

AT 31 CENTS.

Striped All-Wool Beige, at 22 Cents, worth 37½ cts.

Mohair Beige, 20 Cts.

Gainsboro' Mohair Glaces, 25 Cents.

Talavera Mohair Mixtures, Thirty-one Cents.

The two last named lots are 25 per cent. lower than same qualities have ever before been sold.

48-INCH CAMEL'S HAIR, 62 1-2 CENTS.

Plain All-Wool De Beiges, 25 Cents.

Plain All-Wool De Beiges, Best Quality, 35 Cents.

Cashmere Beiges, 24, 36, 46, 48 inches wide.

And in all Qualities

Cashmere Beige Neigeuse, all Silk and Wool, 37 ½ cents.

Beautiful Silk - Mixed Novelties,

At 50, 56, 60, 62½, 75 cts. and upwards.

BUNTINGS IN ALL COLORS,

AND IN EVERY WIDTH.

LACE BUNTINGS.

The most complete line of shades and styles to be found in Philadelphia.

Consumers all over the country are invited to share the advantages of our system of doing business, which the Mail Order Department now renders so easy.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. Corner Eighth and Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions.

VALENTINES & CO.

THE ONE PRICE STORE!

GOODS ARRIVE EVERY DAY!

Goods Guaranteed----No Misrepresentations!

The largest stock of TEAS, COFFEES and GENERAL GROCERIES IN CENTRE COUNTY.

GROCERIES in large quantities at City Prices!

We would call attention to our display of RIO COFFEE at 20 cents per lb.

UNEQUALED IN QUALITY ANYWHERE!

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!

Extra large prime MACKEREL, full weight quarters and kits. 50 lbs. of FISH in a quarter and 20 lbs. in a kit; also LAKE HERRING and CISCOES.

CALL AND EXAMINE!

CANNED GOODS!

Canned CORN for 12½ cents a can, and all other VEGETABLES and FRUITS at very REASONABLE PRICES.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP!

This season's MAPLE SUGAR in small bricks, and SYRUP in ½ gallon cans, at less than Philadelphia prices.

Twenty-five Cakes of SOAP for One Dollar!

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

CEDAR TUBS and BUCKETS of every size and description.

☞A BASKET for EIGHT CENTS.☜

Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles,
Gordon & Diltworth's Preserves,
Kennedy's Crackers,
Brain Food,
Egyptian Dates,
Messina Oranges, large,
Messina Lemons,
Extracts,

And a large variety of Fancy Groceries.

Examine and Compare our Quality and Prices!

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

All the Latest Novelties in DRESS GOODS!

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CASHMERES!

CHOICE STOCK OF FINE SILKS!

A FULL LINE OF HOSIERY!

EXAMINE THE NEW GOODS!

Nos. 4 & 5 Humes' Block,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Glass, Putty, Mixed Paints, Mechanics' Tools, Stoves, &c.,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Clothing.

SEASON of 1878!

Fine Clothing

MADE TO YOUR OWN ORDER

CHEAPER THAN

READY-MADE.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF

HATS AND CAPS!

FINE SHIRTS

A SPECIALTY.

BUY GOOD WARM CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES FROM

Montgomery & Co.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

10 4-tf

WM. S. TRIPPLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5 12-1

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM,

FASHIONABLE BARBER,

In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, hair oil, hair restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. *Warm and Cold Baths.* 5 1 tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5 29 1y

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WM. S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done neatly and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. W. S. GALBRAITH,
7-tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

Insurance.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY

FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9 9-1y. GEORGE L. POTTER,
(Furst's Building.) High-street, Bellefonte.

J. H. MORRISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing a number of the Best and Safest Companies. Horses insured against Theft, Death or Accident.

Office in the Conrad House with DAVID W. FORTNEY Esq. v9n14

Wedding Presents

In Solid Silver, Trpile and Quadruple Plate.

Consisting of Napkin Rings, Spoons, Forks, Table-Knives with Ivory and Metal Handles, Castors, Cake and Card Baskets, Water-Pitchers, &c., &c., &c.

Bronze Ornaments,

FOR CLOCKS OR MANTELS,

In Solid Ancient Bronze or French Bronze.

Our variety of CARD BASKETS in SOLID BRONZE is large and very handsome.

We guarantee the quality of the goods we sell. If not as represented, will refund the money promptly. 16 4w

A. J. WEIDENER,
36 South Second St., Philadelphia.

Hardware, &c.

HARDWARE!

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,
As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

Straw.

$8.00 PER TON FOR STRAW.

Bellefonte Paper Mills.

WILLIAM GUIE & BRO.

CASH

PAID FOR STRAW.

Short Straw, per ton, - $6.00
Long Straw, per ton, - $8.00

A ton of Straw, well rotted WILL NOT MAKE

ONE LOAD OF MANURE.

Farmers, will it pay you to rot straw into manure that is worth from

$6.00 to $8.00 per ton?

BRING YOUR STRAW TO THE

Bellefonte Paper Mills,

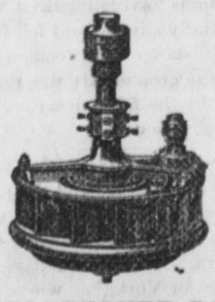
And get the CASH for it.

WM. GUIE & BRO.

Bellefonte, Nov. 23, 1877. 9 47-tf

Foundry and Machinists.

W. P. Duncan & Co.,



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ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

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$2500 YEAR. ACTIVE ENERGETIC AGT'S WANTED. ON OUR

GRAND

COMBINAION PROSPECTUS

OF

150 DISTINCT PUBLICATIONS!

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100 Styles of Bibles and Testaments,

Representing Agricultural, Biographical, Historical, Religious and Miscellaneous Works of universal interest.

A NOVEL FEATURE IN CANVASSING!!!

Sales made from this Prospectus when all single Books fail. It contains something to suit every taste and fancy. We are also offering special inducements on our

PREMIUM FAMILY BIBLES,

ENGLISH and GERMAN PROTESTANT and CATHOLIC. Awarded Superiority over all others, for their Invaluable Aids and Superb Binding, at the GRAND CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, 1876.

Also General and Local

AGENTS WANTED

ON OUR

GREAT WAR BOOK,

the Comprehensive, Reliable and Accurate History of the Great Contest between the *Russian* and the *Turk*. With its 200 elegant Engravings, Maps, and Plans, the most showy, desirable and useful Book now published. Liberal Terms. Particulars Free. Address,

JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers,
PHILADELPHIA.

9-26 tf

Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Successors to Bellefonte C Manufacturing Co having leased the work o in company, are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings,
Floorings,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stairs,
Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work

The Machine Shops

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters, Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings, Bolts, Nets, &c.

at greatly reduced rates. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,
8 13ly Bellefonte, Pa.

Sulphur Soap.

GLENN'S

SULPHUR SOAP

ERADICATES

ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES;
PERMANENTLY BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT,
HEALS SORES AND INJURIES OF THE CUTICLE, AND
IS A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the SAME RESULTS AS COSTLY SULPHUR BATHS, since it PERMANENTLY REMOVES ERUPTIONS and IRRITATIONS of the Skin.

COMPLEXIONAL BLEMISHES are always obviated by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns and Cuts are SPEEDILY HEALED by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the Hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a PROTECTION against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequaled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c and $1.20.

N. B. There is economy in buying the large cakes.

Sold by all Druggists.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

Coal, Lime, Powder, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE.

COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE

BALTIMORE COAL CO.'S MINES,

Prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL

IN MARKET.

—ALSO—

SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT.

CHALLENGES COMPETITION AS TO

QUALITY.

POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S

POWDER.

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE

FUSE.

BEST COTTON, HEMP AND PAPF

FUSE FOR BLASTING.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.

All of which are being sold at the very

Lowest Prices.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

OFFICE AND YARD near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot. 5 34-tf

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFORTE, PA.,

has been thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the new proprietor, MR. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburgh, is first-class in all its appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

Wilson & McFarlane--Hardware.

STOVES, RANGES,

—AND—

HARDWARE,

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

WILSON & McFARLANE

ARE SELLING ALL KINDS OF

Double & Single Parlor Heaters,

COOK STOVES AND RANGES,

LOWER THAN THEY WERE EVER SOLD BEFORE. ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE, PAINTS,

Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.,

ARE SOLD VERY LOW. They are the only party in this County selling the celebrated

ARMSTRONG'S McKELVY'S PURE WHITE LEAD.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AND BETTER THAN ANY LEAD IN THE MARKET.

It will pay one double to buy at the new Hardware Store, Humes' Block, Allegheny-street, Bellefonte, Pa.

9 14-tf. WILSON & McFARLANE.

Confectionery.

CANDY MANUFACTORY AND BAKERY.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

—AT THE—

Bishop Street Bakery,

is now making the very best BREAD, CAKES AND PIES in Bellefonte.

Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTEE DEPOT.

An excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me

8 32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE

TO CONSUMERS

—OF—

LORILLARD **TOBACCO**

The great celebrity of our **Tin Tag Tobacco** has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. **See Act of Congress, Aug. 14th, 1876.**

The genuine **Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco** can be distinguished by a **Tin Tag** on each lump with the word **Lorillard** stamped thereon.

Over **7,088** tons of tobacco sold in **1877**, and nearly **3,000** persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Government in 1877 about **$3,500,000**, and during the past **12** years, over **$20,000,000.**

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers' rates.

☞ The Tin Tag Smoking Tobacco is "second to none" in aroma, mildness, purity and quality. 16 3m

Miscellaneous.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and Confidential Treatise on the duties of Marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 200 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER!

On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure; 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 181 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or Infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a lifelong experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Informed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 225 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Cannon, 181 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE TERRITORY FOR DR. EGLE'S GREAT WORK, THE NEW ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

The grandest selling book for the Pennsylvania field. Liberal terms to Agents. Send **$2.00** at once for complete outfit, or 10 cents for our 64-page sample, and name territory wanted. Address **D. C. Goodrich,** Publisher, Harrisburg, Pa. 11-3m

Don't fail to say what paper you saw this in.

Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

Sunday-school pic-nics are in order.

Linn street is the most fashionable promenade.

Trout fishing in this vicinity is about played out.

A basket for eight cents at Valentine's store.

We have one of the best job printers in Central Pennsylvania.

The Nicholson pavement on High street, near the depot, needs cleaning.

A pugilistic encounter was one of the down-town amusements on Saturday evening. Nobody killed.

The passenger depot was given a thorough cleaning out last Saturday morning.

Sechler & Co., grocers, have, without doubt, the largest and best selected stock of groceries in town.

Judge Orvis has resurrected his straw hat for the summer's campaign against Old Sol.

The large crowd of spectators that filled the Court House last week is no longer seen in the temple of justice.

The Misses Gill are erecting a small two-story frame dwelling house on ground belonging to the Harris estate, near the water works.

The Clearfield county *Times*, in referring to the rainy weather at that place, says "Tuesday was a blister." Was it caused by a *pour*-ous plaster?

The job work being turned out at the REPUBLICAN office is not surpassed for neatness of workmanship by any office in this section. Call and examine samples.

New curbing has been put in along the pavement in front of Edward C. Humes' residence on Alleghany street. The old brick sidewalk has been torn up and will be replaced by a new one.

S. A. McQuistion, carriage maker, has engaged Mr. H. K. Darrah, of Loudenville, Ohio, one of the best painters in the land. Mr. Darrah's reputation is sustained by the excellent work he turns out.

The first quarterly meeting of the M. E. church for this conference will be held next Saturday evening. Love feast Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Rev. Swallow, P. E., will be present at the services Sunday evening.

The best Trophy tomato plants in town are for sale by Mr. Shortlidge's children. They are grown from headquarters seed, selected from the earliest fruit weighing from sixteen to twenty-four ounces.

The Coleman Jubilee Singers gave an entertainment at Reynold's Opera House last Friday evening. The attendance was small. Their musical portfolio might be revised with considerable benefit to the troupe itself as well as the public.

The boys who ride upon the cars that run from Valentine's iron works to town are aching to get their names in the paper. One of these days they will succeed, as we'll have to make a local notice of some fellow being run over and killed or mangled.

Potter county will hold its first Sunday school convention early next month, at which delegates will be elected to the Williamsport convention. Rev. Crittenden, of this place, has done some valuable work in that county.

The Millheim *Journal* goes into convubions because we complimented the ladies of Pennsvalley. If we had said they were not as pretty as the delicious dandelion or the noble sunflower, a terrible blow would have been struck at our judgment of beautiful things.

Persons from this place desiring to attend the State Prohibition Convention, which meets at Altoona on the 29th inst., can secure orders for excursion tickets by addressing I. N. Pierce 1319 Vine street, Philadelphia. Tickets will be good from the 27th to the 31st, inclusive.

Gen. Beaver will shortly occupy his new and handsome residence.

The trains from Lock Haven were crowded last week with raftsmen.

Potato bugs have commenced their ravages on the murphies.

Peanut munching and considerable noisy conduct prevailed at the Murphy anniversary.

The Northern Conference of the Lutheran Synod of Central Pennsylvania, met in Rebersburg last night.

If you will be *struck* don't let it be *sunstruck*, for you can buy a straw hat at Valentine's store for 12½ cents.

There will be a platform dance held on Half Moon hill on Wednesday evening the 15th. Come one, come all.

You are respectfully invited to call and examine Sechler & Co's. grocery store and contents. It's the best place in town for cheap greceries.

Don't fail to visit Sechler's grocery store before buying elsewhere. Their prices are down to hard pan, which fact gives them the largest run of custom in the county.

The gross receipts of the Loan Exhibition, held last week, amounted to about $280, notwithstanding the inclement weather, political meetings, court, &c.

A valuable gift to ladies—Dr. Warner's health corset. The Doctor deserves a rising vote of thanks from the ladies. For sale at Valentine's store. We see one every day as we go marching home.

Subscribers to the REPUBLICAN are earnestly requested to pay up their back subscription. We are in need of money and hence our appeal. It requires a little of the "needful" at least to conduct a newspaper.

Mr. William H. Coe, Lock Haven's excellent florist, was in town last week with a lot of beautiful flowers. Mr. Coe has been very successful in his profession, and produces many rare floral gems.

It is not often we see straw hats worn the first week in May. Valentines must be expecting a very hot summer for they appear to have laid in a very heavy stock of straw hats. Well, we always liked to have the opportunity of selecting from a large stock and our wants can be filled this year.

Miss Fannie E. Hamlin, of Lock Haven, lectured at the Court House last Tuesday evening on "Advertisements." Miss H. has delivered this lecture throughout the country with considerable success. There was a good audience in attendance, and the speaker entertained her listeners with many trite sayings and carefully-drawn pictures.

The tenth annual session of the Centre county Sabbath school Association will be held at Port Matilda on Tuesday and Wednesday May 28 and 29. A programme containing many interesting topics has been arranged, and the session promises to be one of unusual importance. Delegates will be elected to the State Convention which meets at Williamsport on the 11th, 12th and 13th of June.

The Bellefonte Jubilee Singers (colored) left Monday morning for another tour through the county. On Monday night they sang at Rebersburg, Tuesday at Woodward, to-night a concert will be given at Millheim, Thursday at Centre Hall, and Friday at Howard. We commend this company of singers to the public, feeling assured they will perform their part of the programme with ability. A trip is contemplated to Snow Shoe and other points.

The foundry and machine shops of W. P. Duncan & Co. are doing considerable work just now. The shops are running about two-thirds as many hands as in good times, and to-day they have work enough to last a year with the present number of workmen. They are now engaged on some machinery for a new rolling-mill firm, among which is a fly-wheel sixteen feet in diamater, weighing fourteen tons, and a train of rolls twenty-five feet in length.

Platt Hitchcock, Esq., an old and respected citizen of Lock Haven, aged 74 years, died last Friday afternoon of apoplexy. Deceased had filled the position of clerk to the county treasurer for a number of years previous to his death, and was retained on the election of Mr. Dunn, Republican, notwithstanding his political views. He was a consistent, efficient member of the Methodist church, and continued in active service publicly until the Sabbath previous to his being taken sick.

Robbery at Milesburg.

Early last Wednesday morning the general merchandise store of Cook & McClain, at Milesburg, was entered, the safe blown open and robbed of about $45 in money. Previous to entering the store the robbers went into Bullock's blacksmith shop and procured a number of tools, including several chisels. With these they got in at a side window, near which the safe stood. A hole was drilled in the side of the safe, just behind the door, and powder or some other terrific explosive material inserted. A barrel of salt was placed against the safe door, and when all things were in readiness the fuse was lighted and the safe door blown entirely off the hinges. The force was so great that the barrel of salt was thrown about five feet away from the safe, and two large window lights, 42x26 inches, were broken. The robbers immediately emptied the safe drawers of their contents and made haste with their ill-gotten booty to the basement of Wagner's flouring mill, where they proceeded to make a "divey." After securing all the cash, the papers (notes, &c., amounting to $1,500,) were placed in a pocket book and left there. In the morning Mr. Wagner found them. The report of the explosion and the breaking of glass were heard by several persons, but nothing of the kind was apprehended until morning, when a passer-by observed the broken windows. The gang who committed the depredation is supposed to be one that travels from place to place and practices its nefarious profession. Considerable close calculating was done on the job, as, for instance, the hole drilled through the safe was directed so that its terminus was only about one-fourth of an inch behind the door. This establishment was robbed about three years since of $75 worth of dry goods, &c. No clue has yet been found of the thieves.

Ho! for Penitentiary!

Last Friday afternoon Deputy Sheriff Munson and four asssistants left for Pittsburg with Centre county's usual quota of prisoners for the Western Penitentiary. There were eight of them this time, and as the officials marched down High street with their motley crew in irons, a large crowd of eager sight-seers pressed close upon them, endeavoring to get a view of the unfortunate men. At the depot many old chums of the "boys" bade them farewell, while in one or two instances relations piteously said "good-bye." When the train stopped at the siding the prisoners were hustled into a car and closely guarded. Mr. Munson arrived at the penitentiary about 12 o'clock at midnight and delivered to the authorities his crew, who went to join their brethren in crime from this county, of whom there are thirty-six in that institution. The following are the names of the men, their crime, and the length of time for which they were sentenced:

Charles Mills, (colored), burning stables in Bellefonte last Jan'y, three years; Benjamin May, robbing store at Sandy Ridge, this county, three years; Frank Banner, same crime, three years; Hugh Riddle, forging note on Ezra Smith, one year and three months; Jacob Wolf, burning house in Gregg township, two years; Geo. W. Adams, stealing belting from a Mr. Gensel, of Gregg township, one year; B. F. Stover, stealing suit of clothes from Mrs. Joseph Alexander, of Union township, one year; Frank Miller, (colored,) carrying concealed weapons, one year.

Game and Fish Laws.

The following extracts are taken from the game and fish laws as recently passed by the Senate. The bill is now before the House:

Sec. 1. To make the deer-hunting season from October 1 to December 15. Old law, Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.

Sec. 2. To make squirrel-hunting season from September 1 to January 1. Old law, July 1 to Jan. 1.

Sec. 3. To make rabbit-hunting season from October 15 to January 1. Old law, October 15 to December 15.

Sec. 6. To prevent the killing of *any wild fowl* between April 15 and September 1. Former laws have afforded no protection to either wild pigeons, ducks or geese.

Sec. 9. To make the quail-hunting season from October 15 to January 1. Old law, October 15 to December 15.

Sec. 10. To make the pheasant-hunting season from October 15 to January 1. Old law, October 1 to January 1.

Sec. 19. To make trout-fishing season from April 1 to August 1. Old law, April 1 to August 15.

Sec. 22. To prevent the fishing in any streams with any kind of nets, fish-baskets, etc.

Sec. 24. Allows fishing with fyke or hoop nets in streams not inhabited by brook or speckled trout, during the month of March, April, May, September, October and Novembe. *Provided*, that the meshes in said net shall not be less than one inch in size. And *providing* that any bass, speckled or salmon trout caught in such net shall be returned alive to the water whence taken.

Sec. 25. To make the bass-fishing season from June 1 to January 1—hook and line only to be used. Old law, July 1 to March 1.

Sec. 31. To cause persons to return to the water alive any bass taken therefrom by means of hook and line, which measures less than six inches in length.

It would seem apparent to the most careless observer that it is folly for a town to pay out sixty thousand dollars a year for fire insurance when they do not lose, on an average, five thousand. Yet Bellefonte having, as it has within its limits, some of the shrewdest business men in the State, does this very thing.

Temperance Anniversary.

The Court House was comfortably filled last Thursday night by a large number of people, among whom were many of our best citizens, to witness the first anniversary exercises of the advent of Murphyism into our midst. Speakers from abroad were invited to be present, but unfortunately none were on hand, owing to previously arranged business. A number of young ladies and gentlemen, with Miss Clara Lyon as organist, furnished excellent music for the occasion. The organization that was formed a year ago for the purpose of prosecuting the work of reform, has held a meeting every week during the year, and through its efforts much good was accomplished; but much more remains for it to do. During the evening facts were stated which plainly indicated that for the past fortnight the demon of intemperance seemed to be gaining the upper hand.

Stewart Lyon, Esq., in the absence of the President, Hon. John H. Orvis, called the meeting to order, and music by the choir followed, after which Rev. Laurie, pastor of the Presbyterian church, offered an appropriate prayer in behalf of the cause. After another selection of music, Clement Dale, Esq., Secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting.

President *pro-tem* Lyon stated the object of the meeting and reviewed the work of the association during the year. A letter from Rev. Joseph Nesbitt, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Lock Haven, was read, expressing his regret at being unable to attend the anniversary. Mr. Lyon also read a postal card from James Black, dated at Lancaster, announcing that a State temperance convention would be held in Altoona on the 29th of May, and requesting the election of delegates.

On motion of Mr. Doak, a committee, consisting of Rev. Crittenden, Wm. Stroub, Alfred Nicholls, Thos. Burnside and E. A. Smith, was appointed to prepare a list of officers to serve for the ensuing year. On a subsequent motion of Mr. Doak, the ladies were thought worthy of notice and consideration, and Mrs. Rhoads and Miss Clara Valentine were added as members of the committee.

While the committee on officers were absent, Mr. A. O. Furst was called upon for an address, but he excused himself by referring to John L. Spangler, Esq., who sat beside him. He said Jack had specially prepared himself for the occasion. Mr. Spangler, however, didn't come to time, when Judge Orvis arose and made a few remarks. Though not as earnest as some we have heard his Honor make, they contained an immense amount of wholesome advice to temperance people. During his address he said that the character of the criminal business transacted in court the past two weeks had caused him to wonder whether any *real* good had been accomplished during the year. Of all the cases before the Court, almost every one had more or less of intemperance connected with it. In regard to the State Prohibition Convention, he said it was all "bosh." The temperance people have law enough on the subject, and what they most need is moral courage and common sense to enforce it. He said our policemen signed petitions for license, and the constable, in order to secure political patronage, failed to see any of the daily violations of the law.

The committee on officers presented their report, recommending the following officers: President, John H. Orvis; 1st Vice President, S. S. Lyon; 2d Vice President, A. O. Furst; Corresponding Secretary, D. S. Keller; Recording Secretary, S. D. Gray; Treasurer, Isaac Mitchell; Executive Committee: W. H. Blair, E. A. Smith, Rev. A. D. Yocum, Mrs. N. D. Orbison, Mrs. Pugh and Mrs. John P. Harris.

The question of holding meetings once a week was brought up and discussed. Mr. A. O. Furst was of the opinion that weekly meetings are not too often. In support of his views he reviewed the character of the criminal business that had been before the present term of court. He said there was a class of men in the community whom the temperance people had not reached. They are a drunken crowd throughout, and can only be stopped in their downward career by personal efforts emanating from this organization. Mr. Furst was glad that the cause had found a sympathetic spot in the heart of the community, and especially in the churches and the county court.

The late rains created a good rafting flood in the Susquehanna, and Lock Haven enjoyed a spirt of prosperity last week. Nearly 700 rafts reached that point and many million feet of logs. On Monday last several rafts broke loose from their moorings and run down against a lot that were anchored above the bridge, resulting in a big jam. Six rafts went over the dam.

The Rothrock Case.

The trial of Dr. Rothrock for abortion commenced on last Saturday a week, Judge Orvis presiding, and closed on Thursday last. As in all cases of this character, the case attracted a deal of attention, and the Court House was filled during the entire proceedings with a large crowd of curious people. The commonwealth was represented by District Attorney Fortney and J. L. Spangler, Esq., and Adam Hoy and John G. Love, Esq., appeared in behalf of the defendant. The jury retired at four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and gave notice at 9 P. M. that a verdict had been agreed upon, which was publicly announced by ringing the Court House bell. In less than five minutes' time the court room was filled uncomfortably full. Judge Orvis shortly afterward appeared on the bench, and the jury, one by one, came from the jury room. The foreman gave his sealed envelope containing the verdict to the Prothonotary who, after examining its contents, passed it to the Judge. His honor, before proceeding further, cautioned the assembly against any outward demonstration of feeling when the verdict was announced, after which he stated to the jurymen that it would be necessary to "poll" the jury, whereupon every man arose as his name was called and announced his decision, which, in this case, was "guilty." Court adjourned until next morning at 8 o'clock, and the great throng dispersed, apparently disappointed because the affair was not entirely settled. At the morning session next day the defendant's counsel moved for a new trial. His honor gave them until June 4th next to file their reasons when they will be argued.

English Opera.

Those of our citizens who can make it convenient to visit Lock Haven on the evening of the 16th instant, will have an opportunity seldom offered outside of the large cities of listening to a truly effective rendition of English Opera. The well known and favorite opera of "The Bohemian Girl," by Balfe, will be sung on that occasion for the joint benefit of the Central Normal School and the choir of the St. Mary's church of that city. The characters will be represented by the faculty and students of the Normal School, assisted by the best musical talent of the city, and we advise all who desire an evening of pure enjoyment to be present on that occasion.

The Branston Knitting Machine Company, of this place, Gen. Beaver president, will shotrly be ready for active work. The preliminary preparations are progressing finely, and operations on a more extensive scale will soon be commenced. The number of men to be employed will, of course, be governed by the demand for the article, but it is fair to presume that about three hundred machines will be turned out per week, which would employ nearly sixty men. The machine manufactured by this company has no superior either for cheapness or durability, and these advantages alone should warrant it an extensive patronage. We hope the company will be enabled to report large sales, as it would add to our town one more important labor-giving ndustry.

There is a dangerous gutter along the property of D. H. Hastings, on Linn street. Monday evening Mrs. D. G. Bush drove to Mr. Hastings' residence, and the horse managed to get down into the place. Considerable difficulty was experienced in extricating him from his unpleasant position.

Last Monday Isaac Lose was at work on his house on Spring street, which he is having repaired, when he accidentally slipped and fell from the roof a distance of fifteen or twenty feet to the ground. He was somewhat injured by the fall, but we are glad to learn not seriously.

Last Saturday Mr. Philip Teats, our popular auctioneer, sold the personal property of Jeremiah Piper, who resided in Bush's row, near the planing mill dam. Mr. Piper left yesterday morning for York, Pa., where he will take up his abode.

You can now get the greatest bargains ever known in Italian marble tomb stones at Heisler's Bellefonte Marble Works. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. The prices include lettering, taken to the grave yard and erected.

Two young men of this place engaged in wrestling last Wednesday morning along the race above the depot, the result of which was that both fell into the water and were thoroughly soaked.

Mottoes, 3 cents each; motto frames, 35 cents; and zephyr, 18 cents per ounce, at John C. Miller & Co.'s, successors to James Welch.

College Township Notes.

The cows of our neighbors in Harris township have been rather loose in their conduct.

The crops never looked finer, and vegetation is in an advanced condition.

Mr. J. G. Irwin has his fine residence completed.

William Zellers' foundry is doing lots of work, and business is brightening up.

Dr. Hale is improving the Stone farm mansion he recently purchased at sheriff's sale. He will no doubt realize a handsome sum in a short time from his bargain. PATRON.

Graham & Son are selling the celebrated Burts' shoes at a reduction of one dollar per pair less than last season. Burts' shoes are made on his new and improved French lasts, with the French opera heel and toe. If you will try a pair you will find them to be the best and cheapest shoe made in America. 19-2t

Pins, 2 cents per sheet; needles, 4 cents per paper; two cakes of soap for five cents; two dozen hair pins for 3 cents; blacking, 4 cents per box, and everything else in proportion at John C. Miller & Co.'s, successors to James Welch.

Specie payments resumed. Newman, at the Eagle Clothing Hall, has been paying out gold as change.

THE GREATEST BLESSING.—A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See other column. 18-2t

DIED.

DIEHL.—On the 25th of April, in Marion township, this county, Edward Thornton, son of Conrad and Margaret Diehl, aged 1 year, 8 months and 21 days.

BICKLE.—On the 28th of April, in Liberty township, this county, Mrs. Mary Christiana Bickle, relict of the late Tobias Bickle, aged 73 years, 2 months and 5 days.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, May 8, 1878.

It is quite probable that the competition in our mercantile trade was never greater than now, which inspires the unscrupulous dealer to prey upon his victimized customers with more vigor than ever.

We feel quite certain that our town is supplied with a preponderance of honest and fair-dealing merchants, and scalpers are the exception as to numbers. We caution our readers to beware of merchants who always represent that they sell goods below cost, as they are usually among those who make the largest profits on the average.

GRAIN.—The wheat market is very quiet. The deliverics are light and the demand for shipments limited.

RYE.—There is some foreign demand for rye, but none in our market.

CORN—There is no change in the market for corn.

OATS.—Oats are dull.

SEEDS.—We have no transactions in clover or timothy seeds to record.

HAY.—The prospects for an abundant crop have a tendency to depress prices.

BUTTER.—The passage of an ordinance creating a curb market in our town has been finally consumated. The consumers of butter feel that if the butter makers are compelled to meet the consumers face to face, an improved average quality will be the result. The time has come when buyers feel the necessity of butter makers being paid according to quality, and it is to be hoped that the curb market will be a step toward accomplishing this reform.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$1 15
Red wheat	1 15
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	45
Oats	25
Cloverseed	3 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	6 00@6 25
Flour, wholesale	5 50@5 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	10 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	8 50
Short straw per ton	6 50@8 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	7
Fresh butter per pound	15
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	18
Country hams per pound	9
Hams, sugar cured	12
Bacon	6
Lard per pound	7
Eggs per doz	8
Potatoes per bushel	20
Dried beef	18
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	40
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Small onions per quart	6

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1878.

WHEAT.—Red, $1.29@1.31; amber, $1.35@1.36; white, $1.37@1.38.

RYE.—Rye, 60@70 cts.

CORN.—Yellow, 52@53 cts.; Western, 50@52.

OATS.—Mixed, 32@33 cts.; white, 34@35 cts.

SEED.—Cloverseed, six and a half and seven cts. per pound; timothy, $1.30@1.35 per bushel.

Stock Markets.

Quotation of White, Powell, & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

Stock and bonds bought and sold on commission.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1878.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	107⅞	107⅞
" 5-20 " '63, J. and J	103	103⅛
" " " '67, " "	106	106⅛
" " " '68, " "	109	109⅛
" 10-40 coupon	105⅞	106
" Pacific 6's, cy	119	119½
New 5's, Reg. '81	104¾	104¾
" " c '81	104¾	104¾
" 4½'s, Reg. 91	103¼	103¼
" " c '81	103¼	103¼
" 4's, Reg. 1907	100⅝	100⅝
" " c. 1907	100⅝	100⅝
Gold	100⅜	100½
Pennsylvania	28¾	28¾
Reading	13¾	13⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	7¼	7½
Lehigh Navigation	16⅝	16⅞
" Valley	37	37⅛
United R. R. of N. J	119¾	120
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R. R	6	6¾
Northern Central	13¾	14
Central Transportation	39	39½
Nesquehoning	45½	46
North Pennsylvania	35	35½